PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

# The Bombay Chronicle

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 125 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1154 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 39 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date 1921. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 16th April | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | 11,430 |
| 23rd ,, | MANTUA * .. | 10,902 |
| 30th ,, | SICILIA .. | 6,702 |
| 7th May | ARABIA .. | 6,794 |
| 14th ,, | NALDERA .. | 15,825 |
| 21st ,, | MOREA * .. | 10,890 |
| 28th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | 7,572 |
| 4th June | SARDINIA .. | 6,680 |
| 11th ,, | DONGOLA .. | 8,056 |
| 18th ,, | MALWA * .. | 10,941 |
| 25th ,, | NORE .. | 6,703 |

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

| Date 1921 | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 20th April | ASHOBRA .. | 8,238 |
| 5th May. | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date 1921 | Steamer | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd April | MALOJA .. | Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide. Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 10th May | DUNERA .. | Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, |
| 20th ,, | MARKUNDA .. | Calls Colombo. Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney. |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About | Steamers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 8th April .. | LINGA .. .. .. | Karachi direct. |
| 11th ,, .. | LHASA .. .. .. | Karachi Coasting 10 a.m. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Yoshida Maru No. 1. | J. Satow. | 3,303 | 4th April | 15th April |
| Bombay Maru. | S. Irie. | 4,352 | 9th April | 22nd April |
| *Heinan Maru | | 4964 | 14th April | 20th April |
| Calcutta Maru. | G Matsushita | 5,339 | 21st April. | 3rd May |
| Wakasa Maru. | B, Tsuda. | 6,074 | 12th May | 24th May |
| Hakata Maru. | T. Sasaki. | 5,970 | 23rd May | 4th June |

*This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.
For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool Maru. | K. Takahashi. | 10th April. | 20th April. |
| Sia Maru .. | S. Kondo .. | 7th ,, | 2nd ,, |
| Malay Maru .. | T. Shimazaki | 22nd ,, | 30th ,, |
| Luzon Maru .. | Y. Ishikawa. | 27th ,, | 4th May. |
| Kasado Maru .. | W. Muir | 27th ,, | 8th ,, |
| Indus Maru .. | R. Yano. | 3rd May. | 15th ,, |
| Saigon Maru | T Watanabe | 16th ,, | 20th ,, |

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid ..... 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ..... 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ..... 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ..... 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2. Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.
BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra | Hyderabad (Sind) |
| Ahmedabad | Indore |
| Ahmedabad City | Jalgaon (East Khandesh) |
| Akola | Jalpaiguri |
| Akyab | Karachi |
| Allahabad | Lahore |
| Alleppy | Lucknow |
| Amraoti | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Bangalore | Madura |
| Bellary | Managalore |
| Benares | Masulipatam |
| Bimlipatam | Moulmein |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nagpore |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Narayangunge |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Negapatam |
| Broach | Ootacamund |
| Calcutta (Clive St.) | Patna |
| Calcutta (Harrison Rd.) | Poona |
| Calcutta (Park St.) | Quetta |
| Calicut | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Cawnpore | Rangoon |
| Chandpore (Pay Office) | Salem |
| Chittagong | Secunderabad |
| Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur) | Serajgunge (Pay Office) |
| | Simla |
| Cochin | Sholapur |
| Coimbators (Sub-Agency Elode) | Sukkur |
| | Surat |
| Colombo | Tellichery |
| Dacca | Trichinopoly |
| Delhi | Trivandrum |
| Gunter (Outstation Bezwada) | Tuticorin |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fenicn, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostoek.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 70,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 4 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 3,996,320
DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Trigumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | £1,800,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £1,050,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... | £ 750,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £1,050,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | New York |
| Colombo | Karachi | Penang |
| Delhi | Kota Bhru (Kalantan) | Rangoon |
| Galle | | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of Interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 47,28,900 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 18,33,254 | 15 | 2 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 15,76,284 | 2 | 0 |

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | | Montgomery |
| Cawnpore | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Ludhiana | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
RES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
*Agency Applications Invited.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
*Trial order is earnestly solicited.*
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
*Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets*
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for an Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
*Apply to:—* DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
*Proprietors:*—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
*Managing Proprietor:*—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
MARTIN & Co.
*Managing Agents*
*Incorporated in India 1907.*
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
*For all particulars and forms apply to*
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ
*Branch Secretary;*
LITTON'S BUILDINGS,
83 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY;
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
*For Particulars and Prices write to—*
G. S. RANADE & CO
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
AY No 4.

Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
*GO TO:*
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
*It is the place*
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m, (S.T.) except on Fridays.
*ADMISSION FREE.*
The Bombay Commercial Museum Building
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ITALIAN CHOCOLAT and MANUFACTURER—You can have fresh large Macarons Chocolat, toffee and almonds at Rs. 2 per lb. Pipperment Creams at Rs. 1-12 per lb. All sort of Creams at Rs. 1-8 per lb. G. GUIDETTI, late of Cornaglia, Harbours View House, Colaba Causeway.
R2946

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

## EDUCATIONAL.

AT MATHERN TUITIONS and SECRETARIAL WORK undertaken by an experienced graduate teacher with knowledge of law. Apply JOSHI, 981, Sadashivpeth, POONA.
R10

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes throughout the vacation. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
R 2956

WANTED—FOUR FELLOWS for the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. Those candidates, who wish to apply for these fellowships, should have passed B.A. or M.A. of any University and should preferably know Sanskrit. Monthly pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. These fellowships are tenable only from 1st July, 1921, to the end of March, 1922, to be extended for periods of one or more years later on, according to the merit of the work done in the Institute. Only those, who have a fair konwledge of Indian Philosophy, and are interested in the comparative study of Eastern and Western philosophies, need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st May, 1921. Applicants should, along with their applications, also send a form, supplied on application, duly filled in. PRESIDENT, Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, Dist. East Khandesh.
C8923

WANTED for an Aided Intermediate College to be newly started at Dera Ismail Khan in May, 1921—(1) PRINCIPAL, Rs. 250-15-400. A first or second class M.A. in History or Philosophy or a first class M.A. in English and one having good experience of teaching College classes and also possessing administrative qualities. A sportsman would be preferred. A candidate with exceptional qualifications may be given graded pay, Rs. 300-20-600. (2) Professor of English and Philosophy or History, Rs. 200-10-300. (3) Professor of Mathematics, Rs. 200-10-300. (4) Professor of Persian and Arabic must be a Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil with English qualifications, Rs. 100-5-150. An M.A. in Persian or Arabic will be given Rs. 150-10-200. (5) Professor of Sanskrit, must be a Shastri with English qualifications, B.A. standard, Rs. 100-5-150. An M.A. in Sanskrit or B.A. with Honours in Sanskrit will be given Rs. 150-10-200. Applications should reach with testimonials undersigned not later than 1st May, 1921. THAKUR DATTA, Raj Bahadur, President, Bhrati Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.
C8954

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

ENGLISH NURSE.—Required, high salary to experienced applicant. Apply: Mrs. BURNS LAWSON, Rutton Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
R4

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a printing press. Must be experienced and reliable. References necessary. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—UNDERGRADUTE, well experienced in Office routine Apply with salary to Box No. 2050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2991

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT. For a well-known Ltd. Concern. Young Parsee preferred. Apply Box No. 2057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9057

WANTED—Experienced RAILWAY SURVEYOR. Pay Rs. 200—10 270 with Free Quarters or House Allowance Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with full particulars to CHIEF ENGINEER, Bombay Port Trust.
9030

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT CLERKS for Flour Mill in Bombay. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to C. P. GUPTA, Girdharilal Mullick, Duncan Road, Bombay.
R2975

WANTED—A highly competent CARDER, SPINNER and an ASSISTANT with special practicle knowledge of the Carding Department for an up-country Mill. Apply to Box No. 2028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8982

WANTED.—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Salary according to qualification Only those who have worked in limited companies need apply with copies of testimonials to the BOMBAY GARAGE, 40, Apollo Bunder.
C9042

AN EXPERT TYPIST, with knowledge of shorthand experience in Commercial firms preferred, good prospects. Apply with particulars of qualifications, etc., BIRLA Bros., LD., Churchgate street.
R 2972

WANTED—A qualified GRADUATE for a new appointment of Assistant Professor of History in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 30th April, 1921.
C 8815

FOR THE NATIONAL SCHOOL HOSPET WANTED—PATRIOTIC young and self-sacrificing graduates and under-graduates from 22-5-21. Applications with terms and qualifications are to be sent so as to reach the Secretary before 25-4-21. Knowledge of Kanarese or Sanskrit is essential. (By order) SECRETARY.
8963

WANTED—SALESMEN for a Book-shop. Only those having a thorough knowledge of the work need apply with copies of testimonials and stating the minimum salary expected to Box No. 2032, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." Knowledge of type-writing preferable.
R 2953

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for service in Persia, First Class SHORTHAND TYPISTS, (preferably with general Clerical experience also). Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per month according to qualifications. Also required CLERKS with good general office experience. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month. In both cases quarters and Medical attendance are provided free. Apply Box No. 2030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8992

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

GUJARATI HINDU GRADUATE with commercial knowledge just returned from Europe seeks engagement as Secretary to Merchant or join office. Apply Box No. 2036 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2973

## MACHINERY & TOOLS ETC.,

WANTED for immediate delivery, ? (Two) 7/4 SLASHER SIZING MACHINES for Looms upto 68in. Reedspace. Quote with specification to Box No. 2037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
9011

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—MACHINERY, new or second hand from Cards to Mules or Ring frames. Also an Engine about 800 H.P. Quotation and full particulars through Box No. 2058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9058

## BOOKS & STAMPS.

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5. (2) S. GOVIND & Co., Sandhurst Road.
8448

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One ½ ton to 1½ ton LORRY with body complete. Apply with price and particulars to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One 2½ H. P. MOTOR 220 volts, must be in thoroughly good and working condition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—PURCHASERS for 1st and 2nd Class Coal Properties and Collieries. For particulars apply Box No. 2042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2979

WANTED—40 Single ROLLER GINS new or second-hand complete in every respect. S. SAJJANSINGH & SONS, Sangla Hill, (Punjab).
C9003

WANTED—MULES AND RING FRAMES new or second-hand. Apply with quotations and full particulars to Box No. 2039. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2973

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER. The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore.
C8791

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR WANTED

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY, situated on Bhavani peth Road, admeasuring two acres and six Gunthas in area. It includes two nice bunglows, large compound, forty stables and some out-houses realsing rent amounting to Rs. 5,000 per year or even more. Best and rare opportunity for good investment. For further particulars apply to YESHVANT NARAYAN JOSHI, B.A. LL.B., Pleader, 636, Budhwar peth, Dr. Bhagvats Dispensary Poona city.
9026

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A well going CONCERN with Factory, Bungalow and surrounding land. Apply Box No. 2048 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2987

TO SOLICITORS—Bills of Costs prepared from papers. Terms on application to NIDHILAL & SCINDIA, No. 25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 1

FOR SALE—HUDSON MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, 5 seater, in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 2045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2982

MOTOR CAR BODIES FOR SALE.—Absolutely brand new, seven seater, Hudson and two seater, Dodge Brothers Cars Bodies with hood. at reasonable prices. Apply:—BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C 8050

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BONAFIDE CAPITALISTS.—Litho Expert of renowned fame as a perfect personality in busines and an Expert in all the Modern Planagraphic printing processes intends to establish a most profitable business of high class, Planographic printing both on paper and Textile fabrics. For Terms and particulars. Please write to Box No. 2034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9002

## BOARD & APARTMENTS TO LET

TO BE LET—VENTILATED ROOMS with electric lights and also FIREPROOF GODOWNS at Mount Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to Mr. ESSUFALLY EBRAHIMJI BANDUKWALLA at No. 15, Mount Road.
C9000

## HOUSE, SHOPS & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—For office purpose, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2980

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW at Lonavla till 10th Jue, Rent moderate. Please apply BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED, Churchgate Street.
R 2971

TO BE LET immediately at Mahableshwar, splendid airy BUNGALOW, decently furnished, beautifully situated, known as "LOCKSLEY HALL." Apply GOBHAI KARANJIA LTD., Abdul Rehman Street.
R 9

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—Spacious BUNGALOW round floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club, Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA & CO.; Kharek Bazar, near Musjid Bunder or CHAGLA VILLA, Dadar.
R2949

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No. 2, Dadyseth Estate.
R2947

TO LET.—Commodious BLOCKS. 2 rooms 6 set, airy, Electric Light, 24 hours water, 3rd Floor Rahim Mansions, Poi Baori, Parel. Bangalow like seperate closets, for moderate rent of 50 to 80. Applications to BHAYA on spot or AMIR CHAND JAWALADAS, 93, Tamba Kanta Post 3.
C9043

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—Whole FLAT, 1st Floor, Contractor's Buildings, Forjet Street, containing 2 Blocks, each consisting of 4 Bedrooms, 1 Drawing and Dining Room combined with electric lights, 1 Kitchen, 2 Bath Rooms and 2 Lavatories, with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply:— D. N. KAPUR, 7—A, Fort Street, Fort, opp. G. P. Office, Telephone No. 4714.
C 9006

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Rangoon, 7th April, 1921.
9040

THE SASSOON [illegible] & WG. CO., LTD.

### NOTICE.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1921, at 3-45 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1920.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director and to re-elect him.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th April, 1921, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th April, 1921.
C 8943

### GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

THE Director of Development is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of the whole or part of the Plant enumerated below upto 1. O'clock, standard time on May 2nd.

Tenders forms will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 during office hours on application to the Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division.

Earnest money in cash or Government Securities amounting to 1 per cent. of the price the articles tendered for should be paid into the Audit office and the receipt for same shown to the Superintending Engineer.

Earnest money will be refunded in the cases of unaccepted tenders (within ten days opening the tenders) and retained as part payment of Security Deposits in the cases of the successful tenderer or tenderers.

Security Deposit amounting to 2½ per cent. value of work tendered for will be required rom the successful tenderer or tenderers.

The Director of Development reserves the ight to reject any tender and to assign no eason for such rejection; he also reserves the ight to accept any part of a tender.

IST OF TOOLS AND PLANT FOR WHICH TENDERS ARE INVITED

(A) TIP DAGGONS AND TRACK.

(1) 250 Nos. Side tip waggons of 1 cubic yard capacity of 2 foot or 2½ foot gauge with 10 per cent. spare springs and axle boxes.
(2) 10 miles of tip waggon track 18 lbs. per foot rails: of gauge to suit tip waggons as above specified together with sleepers fish plates, bolts, nuts, etc., complete and 10 per cent. spare fish plates, bolts and nuts.
(3) 24 Nos. Points and crossings for above track.
(4) 12 Nos. Turn tables, crossing for above track.

(B) STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.

(1) 2 Nos. Steam Road Rollers of 6 tons.
(2) 5 Nos. Steam Road Rollers 10 tons.
(3) 2 Nos Steam Road Rollers of 12 tons.

For Conditions of Contract, etc., apply to:
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
No. 1, Project Division,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
BOMBAY
C9018

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### WANTED

FOR the Department of Industries, Punjab, a fully qualified WEAVING MASTER, Capable of himself weaving on Hand Looms in cotton, wool and silk and capable of instructing weavers in improved methods. Good pay to a capable man.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab,
LAHORE.
C 9025

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.
C8853

### NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post.

These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C7286

### THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

(110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.)

### NOTICE.

THE above Corporation has commenced business on and from the 9th April, 1921, at their present temporary premises at 110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. For Rules of business and other particulars please apply to the GENERAL MANAGER at the above address.

Bombay, 9th April, 1921.
C 8948

### FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing about | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | | in June | for Montreal |

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1332.

### SALE OF COOKING OIL.

111 Tons of COOKING OIL, which is unfit for consumption by human beings owing to its acidity is offered for sale.

2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1921, quoting rates per 100 lbs. (a) with and (b) without packing and stating the quantity they are prepared to purchase.

3. The oil can be inspected in "I" Section, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

6. The offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for A. D. S. & T. (Embarkation).
Alex. Docks, Bombay.
14th April, 1921.
C9041

### PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 5½ lakhs approximately.
C 8963

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### STEAMER FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from HE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON.

FFERS are invited for the purchase the following Ex-Enemy steamers.

| Name of Steamer. | Gross Tonnage. | Net Tonnage. | Built |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHOW FA | 1646 | 1056 | 1888 |
| MANILA | 1790 | 1100 | 1904 |
| WONG KOI | 1777 | 1115 | 1896 |
| ANGHIN | 1613 | 1001 | 1903 |

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained in application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Ltd., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta. The Tenders which must be in sterling will be opened on Friday, 17th June 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.

A deposit of five per cent. of the sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Company's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
16. Strand Road, Calcutta.
C9000

### STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions received from the MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON. Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamers:—

| Name of Steamer | Gross Tonnage | Nett Toonage | Built |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ranee | 790 | 317 | 1906 |

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to, and permits for inspections will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.

Sealed tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta. The tenders, which must be in sterling, will be opened on Friday 17th June, 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.

A deposit of five per cent. of he sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Coy's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
C 8889

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

WANTED with good practical experience, a PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR on Works Establishment on a salary ranging from Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem plus Rr. 20 War Allowance (so long as it is admissible), according to qualifications, with free housing accommodation near Sion. Successful applicant must be ready to join at once.

Applications stating previous experience, age, etc., should be submitted to the undersigned before the 20th Instant together with copies of testimonials, which will, not be returned.

Applicants rejected will not be given any reply.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 6 and 57.
C8955

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified persons for the post of a PROFESSOR of English and Logic in the Government Gujarat Arts College, Ahmedabad. The appointment will be in the Indian Educational Service. Pay will normally be according to the revised scale of salaries in the Indian Educational Service which starts at or below the age of 25 with Rs. 400 a month, rising to Rs. 1,250 a month after about 20 years' service. The initial pay of a candidate over 25 will be fixed according to his age and qualifications. The applicant should be the holder of an appropriate Degree in Honours of a European University, or of a 1st class Honours Degree in English and Logic of an Indian University. He must be able to reach the English and Logic courses prescribed in the Bombay University Calender including B.A. Honours and M.A. Previous teaching experience is essential. Applications, giving full details as to age, nationality, caste, qualifications, experience etc., should be addressed to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Poona, in duplicate, before 25th April, 1921. Applicants must be willing to appear before the Selection Committee, if so desired.

J. G. COVERNTON.
Director of Public Instruction.
C 9023

### NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING. POONA.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices commence from June 1921.

Candidates for the admission to the Sub-overseer Class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving Certificate entitling the students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College Authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The full senior commercial examination of The London Chamber of Commerce.

The Cambridge Senior Local Examination Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical apprentices will take place on the 13th of June 1921 at 10 a.m. and a test examination for sub-overseer class will be held on the same date for those who have not passed in Algebra and Geometry in the School Leaving Examination.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before the 31st May, 1921.

(Sd.) R. S. CREE BROWN.
Ag. Principal.
M9020

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### FOR SALE.

ONE No. 11 Remington Type-writer Carriage "D" very useful for typing Regimental Reports and Returns, in perfect good condition cost Rs. 497. Sale price Rs. 350.

One No. 10 Remington Type-writer in good working order cost Rs. 275/8/-. Sale price Rs. 200.

One Chicago typewriter in working order cost Rs. 150. sale price. Rs. 75.

Apply OFFICER COMMANDING, 3/15lst P. Rifles, Poona.
C 9054

### THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Model Mills Nagpur, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 30th April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following Business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 3rd April, 1921.

By Order of the Board.
BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & CO.,
C 9055 Managing Agents.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified persons for the post of a Health Officer for the Hyderabad Sind Municipality. Only those should apply who hold a British diploma in Public Health or possess a degree of M.B., B.S., and have undergone twelve months course in hygience and epidemiology according to the Syllabus approved in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated 15th March, 1913. Preference will be given to those who held a diploma in Public Health.

Applications stating age, previous experience and salary required should be made so as to reach the Undersigned not later than 20th of May, 1921.

HOTCHAND, C. T.,
Municipal Commissioner,
C 9053 For the City of Hyderabad Sind.

### THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIRST (AD-INTERIM) DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1920, will be paid as under at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 2nd May, 1921, to those Share holders whose names will appear on the Register on the 25th April, 1921:—

Rs. 15 per Fully paid up share.
Rs. 8/4 per New share in respect of which Rs. 75, are paid up.

Notice also is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th to 30th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS.
C 9044 Agents.

### DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

THE OLD SAILORS HOME.
CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above site admeasuring 899 sq. yards (with the Building thereon) and with frontages of 131 feet to Carnac Road and 46 feet to Patakwadi Road.

To be Sold by Public Auction on the site on Friday, 20th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. precisely.

The site is exceptionally well placed close to the Small Causes Court and a short distance from Crawford Market and is eminently suited for the erection of shops and flats or offices.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had upon application to

THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C 9017

### WANTED

WANTED in July, 1921, for the Osmania University College, Hyderabad Deccan:

1. One PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary O. S. Rs. 500-50-1,000. If whole time.

2. One ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary, O. S. Rs. 350-25-600. If whole time.

If right of practice is retained the remuneration will be in the form of a fixed monthly allowance which should be specified in the application.

Applications are invited from graduates in Law of British and Indian Universities who have practised for sometimes and possess a sound knowledge of Urdu which will be the medium of instruction, (O.S. Rs. 165 equal, B. G. Rs. 100)

Applications will be received upto the 15th May, 1921

A. HYDARI,
Secretary,
Osmania University Council,
C 9052 Hyderabad Deccan.

### NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the selection of students for the above Scholarships for the year 1921-22 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board on the 26th June, 1921, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 26th June, 1921. Poor and deserving female students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges may also apply. All applications must be made on forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

DINKAR S. VARDE,
Hony. Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board,
"Anand-Kanan"
Choupaty Road, Bombay.
15th April, 1921. C 9049

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

### NOTICE.

WORKS MANAGER required, starting pay about Rs. 500 according to qualifications, for charge of Engineering Workshops, Arkonam, number of employes on pay roll at present about nine hundred. Thorough practical knowledge of Metal and Wood Working Machinery and Foundry Work, Manufacture of Points and Crossings and Signalling Materials. Experienced in Workshop management and Office work. Apply with copies of certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. and S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras.
C9036

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED—Three SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Must be thoroughly competent both in Shorthand and Typewriting and general Correspondence work. Pay ranging from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 (plus Rs. 20 War allowance so long as it is admissible) according to qualifications.

The selected candidates will be required to take their appointments by the 1st of May at the latest.

Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Rejected applications will not be replied to.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON, M.Inst., C.E.
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
near King's Circle.
Matunga, Bombay, 11th April 1921.
C9031

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnerships heretofore subsisting between DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS and LAKH MICHAND DOSSABHOY SHAH carrying on business as Share brokers in the name and style of "DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS & CO" and for publication of directories in the name of "Lakhmichand Dharamdas and Co." have been DISSOLVED as from the 29th day of March, 1921.

Our client Mr. DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS will continue to carry on the aforesaid businesses in his own name.

All persons dealing with the said Lakhmichand Dossabhoy Shah in the name of the aforesaid partnerships or in any other name shall do so at their own risk.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1921.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Solicitors, High Court.
C 9005

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, behind the Club Back Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, corner cabinets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, vases, ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, one sweet tone square piano, one organ, writing tables, glass book cases, one large cooking stove, utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Priestley, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th April, 1921.

### MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 Bales Gold Mohur Mills Yarn.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th April, 1921, at 1-0 p. m., (S. T.), at Pydhownie Tambakata, in the Shop of Mr. Maganlal Purbhoodas by order of the Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., the following bales of yarn.

On account and at the risk of The National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd.—

25 Bales No. 20s. Ring Yarn (Gross Reeled) Flower Tie Gold Mohur Ticket.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 19th April, 1921 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Axle; Date; Flannel; Rivets; Cycle arc; Thread; Rattons; Tea; Oars; Biscuits; Starch; Books; Mountwash; Soap; Clay; Claret; Brandy; Flat Bars; Tubes; Glass; Tank; Paste; Drums; Loosewood: Fish plate, sanitary fluid; Wire Rope; Stationery; Wine; Corks; Steel Angles; Casks; Embroidery; Motor Cycles; Samples; Pig lead; Baby Carriage; Papers; Files; Hoops; Enamelware; Knives; Leadere; Pictures; Hardware; Sugar samples; Cotton; Chalk; Steel Sheets Copper sheets; Sand; Alum; Coal Tar; Glassware; Gas tubes; steel tubes; sodium sulphite; Motor tyres; Personal effects; Machinery; Cin; Spelter; Earthenware; Cotton and Woollen goods; Wall papers; Playing cards; Lamps; Gal tubes; Electric lights; Carriage shifts; seat covers; Electric researcher; Leather fancy goods; Drugs; Helmets; Carboy; Assays; Confectionery; Gas Cylinders; Lubricating oil; Joists; Clock; Old Newspapers, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1921.

## SALES BY AUCTION

### J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

FOR SALE.
Just landed from John Strohmonger and Sons, London.

One Solid Mahogany Indian Class "O" Upright Grand PIANO, complete Iron framing full tropical construction in tin lined case absolutely brand new, now on view and open to fair offers.

Apply to Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATE MR. A. S. KNOWLES, DIRECTOR AND MANAGER, MESSRS. SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. A. S. Knowles, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, next to the Post Office, valuable household furniture of the abovenamed deceased comprising dining tables and chairs, chesterfield sofa and chairs, side boards, brass and iron bedsteads, bookcase, corners, icechest, music cabinet, glass door cupboard, filter, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 17, Queen's Road, Fort, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat safe, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, rich carpets, pictures, sweet toned cottage piano, handsome sideboard, palm stands, carved blackwood furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, easy chairs, pot stands, cooking utensils, etc., etc., 4 seater and 4 cylinder, "De Deon" Motor Car complete in running order, formerly the property of Sir Stanley Reed, Knight, L.L.D.

The property of Lt.-Col. Hirsch, C.I.E., I.M.S. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view. 4 days before the date of sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 18th, 1921.

### CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, INSOLVENTS' OUTSTANDING SILK PIECES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, the 18th April, 1921, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, Insolvents' Godrej's safes, motor cycle, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

The property of Colonel Hume:—Crockery, tea service, glassware, lamps ware, stoves, thurmos, tiffin box, wearing apparels, books, boots, etc., etc.

By order of the Insurance Co.:—

A big lot of various kinds of silk pieces, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Jograj Chandumal's outstanding as under:—

Unrecovered good outstanding Rs. 23,464-9; Unrecovered bad outstanding, Rs. 34-357-3-3; Unrecovered doubtful outstanding Rs. 35,960-5. Total Rs. 93,782-1-3.

One Douglas Motor Cycle No. 139 U.P. A.P. Carriages, horses, etc.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE LINSEED MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BAGS OF LINSEED.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of Seth Beharilal Koonjlal Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Ralli Bros., Dana Bunder,

Godown L lane the following:—

181 bags of Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE
SALE TO-DAY 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Officer In-charge Supply Depot, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th April, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Kara Killa behind Town Hall, all unserviceable articles viz., empty wooden and petrol cases, tins of all sorts, bottles, bags, wooden cases, drums, gunny bags, etc.

Full cash is required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1921.


KEEP YOUR EYE!

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our 'Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature' 1 dram Re 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:

NEW FORMULA CO.
Kandi, Bengal.
(Dept Eye.) 6566

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,
PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE
has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers viz; Ague, Malaria Influenza, etc.
SOLD BY
H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.
Sittaram Buildings,
near Crawford Market;
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENT,

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
The New Versatiles
A delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest Ingredients, served up in an entire New and Novel Manner
"OUR GIRLS and Their Physique"
Series No. 2
POPULAR PRICES
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

The Empress
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SENSATIONAL EXPOSE OF THE MODERN MARRIAGE MART IN NEW YORK SOCIETY
BESSIE BARRISCALE
in the
"Notorious Mrs. Sands"

The Empire
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"All the World's a Stage"
Adapted from the well-known novel
featuring
MDLLE. THEA
A Romantic Photoplay in 6 Reels. Absolutely the finest photo dramatic triumph of the year.

NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION
To-night! at 9-30 p.m.!! To-night !!!
3rd Week, Still a huge Success
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie
Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.
Hundreds unable to gain admittance nightly.
Enormous success of our first change of programme.
Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's
daring feats with his powerful
LION AND CHEETHAS
are greatly appreciated.
J. Carson's wonderful Motor Jump.
has become a household word in Bombay Don't forget to see Francs and his Mathematical
DOG BOBBY
Doing addition and substraction, an act defying all human intelligence.
Motor jump every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.
Special prices on Motor jump nights.
USUAL PRICES
Rs. 4, 3, 2 1 & ans. 8.
If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening, please pay a visit to our Circus tent which is newly fitted with ELECTRIC LIGHTS and FANS.
V.G. PATWARDHAN, Proprietor. R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Home of Select Cinema
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW DANCES! NEW MUSIC!!
NEW DANCES! NEW MUSIC!
GRAND DANCES BY MDLLE. DEROUET. GRAND MUSIC BY BI-BO.
ALSO GRAND NEW PICTURES!
A splendid 5 Reel Photo-Play;
'WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS"
A most interesting Screen Drama wherein it is proven that it is Love What Every Woman Wants and not sumptuous dress.
EXCELLENT PLOTS!
BEAUTIFUL ACTING!!
GRAND SCENERIES!!!
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.
Prices:—Re. 1-8. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Million-dollar Serial
THE
Silent Avenger
a popular Story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING
featuring
The Screen-idol or the Millions
William Duncan
with beautiful, daring
EDITH JOHNSON
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 3-30 p. m.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
CECIL B, De MILLE'S PRODUCTION
"Don't change your Husband"
A Photo-drama of Deep Psychological Study—a Photo-play of Novelty, Charm and Complete Artistry.
There was a green onion on their path, and it seperated them. Strange, isn't it, what little things will change the course of two lives? A Trifle did this in
"Don't change your Husband"
A Paramount-Artcraft Super-Production in 6 Reels featuring the beautiful
GLORIA SWANSON
Eve ate an apple, but the "glua King" preferred green onions. That was the rift within the lute, and she sought a mo congenial partner, disregarding the admonition,
"Don't Change Your Husband"
It is a High-Class Society Drama of the Present Day Life that will make a lasting impression on your mind. No married lady should miss to see this charming photoplay.
Four shows Daily 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema.
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

THE FESTIVAL OF FINE ARTS
AND
The Conference on Drama
Organised by
THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION,
BANGALORE CITY.
— 15th to 21st May 19 2 —
For further particulars, apply to
The Hon. Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH
OF THE
ROCKIES
EPISODE 5
Double Crossed
EPISODE 6
The Eagles Nest
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GET OUT & GET UNDER
A 2-REEL COMEDY SPECIAL
Time:—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m, Daily
Matinee:—on Bank Holidays and Saturday at: 5 p. m. and Sundays at: 3-30 and 5 p.m
Popular Prices
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Messrs K. D. and Brothers persent Tonight and This Week a Glorious Hindi Photo-drama.
"NARSINHA MAHETA"
The Celebrated Devotee of Shri Krishna.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Prices Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Modow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP! VERY CHEAP!!
Wellesly self-filling safety FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with 14ct. Gold Nib. No. 206. ..... Rs. 6-8-0
Wellesly safety (disappearing Nib Model) No. 11, fitted with 14 ct. Gold Nib ..... Rs 5-8-0
N. S. REY & SONS MADRAS.
or at
S. GOVIND & CO., BOMBAY.
O9024

SINUSES
are cured without operation
Rajvaid
Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj
152, Harrisen Road, CALCUTTA.

H. N. MISTRY & Co.
Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour.
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

HOT WEATHER SUITINGS
In various designs and Shades most Suitable for comming Season, being cool Comfortable durable and Smart in appearence. Order us we will Supply you our famous.
SILK SUITING for one suit @ 12/- 20/- 25/- 28/- 40/- of 45/-
TUSSAR PIECES full piece 9 yds x 36" 25/- 45/- 65/-
SILK SHIRTING for one shirt @ 10/- 12/- 15/-
HANDKERCHIEF of pure Silk and fine quality @ 3/ each
Price list free
Shri Krishna & Co.
Gai Ghat, Benares City.

—and 'Wincarnis' gives new vitality to those who are Run-down because—
'Wincarnis' is a Tonic, *and* a Restorative, *and* a Blood-builder, *and* a Nerve Food—all combined in one rich, delicious health-creating preparation.
As a Tonic it "tones-up" the whole system. As a Restorative it restores lost vitality. As a Blood-builder it enriches and revitalises the blood. And as a Nerve Food it promotes new nerve force.
Why we get Run-down
We get Run-down because our daily duties cause us to expend more vital energy than the body can replace.
Thus our store of vital energy soon becomes exhausted—we tire quickly—we feel languid and depressed—and a feeling of intense weariness pervades the whole body.
It is in cases like this that the help of 'Wincarnis' is invaluable.
Because the four-fold power of 'Wincarnis' equips the body with a fund of *new vitality* which gives a delicious feeling of renewed vigour to the whole system.
That is the reason why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'
If *you* are Run-down, or Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or trying to regain strength after an illness—do as thousands of others have done.
Begin taking 'Wincarnis' to-day and enjoy the vigorous health that comes *from* rich, revitalised blood, new nerve force, new vigour and abundant vitality.
But *be sure you get 'Wincarnis.'* If you want to get well—shun substitutes.
WINCARNIS
Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.
Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

NEW LIFE NEW VIGOUR RESTORES NEW VITALITY NEW NERVE FORCE
CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co's
FrenchPills
POWERFUL NERVE TONIC RESTORATIVE
FOR LOST VIGOUR & VITALITY
LITERATURE FREE
PRICE RE 1/4.
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE ALL-INDIA M.O. BUREAU.
87 UP. CIRCULAR Rd. CALCUTTA

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

American Gold medal Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.
America India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

# COMMERCIAL

## CABLE QUOTATIONS

### COTTON

Liverpool, 13th April, 1921

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool, | 7,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | — |
| " " Imports | — |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Egyptian F G F Spot Good Inquiry | 8 78 |
| Sakels | 17 50 |
| New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at cosmopolitan time.) May | 12 13 |
| July | 13 59 |
| Oct. | 13 16 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. May | 11 72 |
| July | 12 17 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 13th April, 1921

| Months | To-day's prices |
|---|---|
| Apl. | — |
| May | 7.97 |
| June | — |
| July | 8.19 |
| Aug. | — |
| Sep. | — |
| Oct | 8.43 |
| Nov. | — |
| Dec. | 8.53 |
| Jan. | — |
| Feb. | — |
| Mar. | — |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 13th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 7 74 |
| May | 7 89 |
| June | 7 95 |
| July | 8 09 |
| August | 8 18 |
| September | 8 26 |
| October | 8 33 |
| November | 8 38 |
| December | 8 43 |
| January | 8 47 |
| February | 8 50 |
| March | 8 53 |

Tone:—Steady.

New York, 12th April, 1921.

| To-day's Prices. | |
|---|---|
| May | 12 19 |
| July | 12 76 |
| October | 13 31 |

Liverpool, 12th April, 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 8 02 |
| July | 8 23 |
| October | 8 44 |
| January | 8 56 |

London, 12th April, 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphic Transfers | 1/3 7/8 Steady |
| Bar Silver Spot | 36 1/4 Unsettld. |
| Bar Gold | 104/10 Quiet |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 11th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 27 000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 3 006 |
| " " to Continent | 25 000 |
| Futures at New York May | 12.02 |
| July | 12 55 |
| Oct. | 13.11 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 12 25 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 11.25 |
| Futures at New Orleans May. | 11 70 |
| " " July | 12 13 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 6 |
| Domsad Bills | 3 91 50 |
| Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined | 99 1/2 |
| " " Foreign | 59 5/8 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 11th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal, Good | 4.10 |
| " " Fully Good | 4.60 |
| " " Fine | 4.85 |
| " No. 1 Oomra, Good | 5.10 |
| " " " Fully Good | 5 60 |
| " " " Fine | 5.85 |
| " Broach, Good | 6.55 |
| " " Fully Good | 6 80 |
| " " Fine | 7 05 |
| " Sainde, Good | 3.98 |
| " " Fully Good | 4.48 |
| " " Fine | 4.73 |


A wonderful body builder for children

**ESCA SYRUP**

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests | Bronchitis
Coughs | Consumption
Colds | Spitting of Blood.

If you have had influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Obtainable of all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:—

MAR[illegible] & HARRIS,

Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



**The Arya Pathika Ashram.**

LODGING AND BOARDING

Specially meant for High Class

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,

Bombay.

MUSTA McK&R CREME

The latest scientific remedy surpassing all Balms and Liniments on the market.

MUSTA CREME may be used with good results for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tonsilitis, Stiff-neck, Bronchitis, Sore-Throat and similar Lung affections. MUSTA CREME is combination of essential oil of Mustard in an ointment base. It is superior to any Mustard plaster. MUSTA CREME WILL NOT blister, and is ready for instant use. Directions for use enclosed with each bottle, packed in attractive cartoon.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-4-0,

*Manufactured by*—MACKESSON & ROBBINS New York

*Sole Agents for* Bombay Presidency:—

**I. G. Gajjar & Co.,**

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

*Wholesale and Dispensing*

Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

*Telegrams:* "Quinology" *Telephone* 2383.

SURAT AGENTS:—THE SURAT MEDICAL STORES.


## MONEY MARKET.

London, 12th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 57 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 36 1/2 |
| " 2 Months hence | 36 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—
Indian China Buying Closed Buyers Satisfied.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 6 1/8 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 6 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 7 1/8 |
| " " " 6 " | 7 1/2 |
| Interest day to day loans | 5 1/2 |
| " 7 day Market loans | 5 1/2 |

Since 15th April, 1920.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 16 57 |
| Christiania | 24 27 |
| Amsterdam | 11 31 7/8 |
| Switzerland | 22 64 |
| Belgium | 53 01 |
| Athens | 53 88 |

Linseed Calcutta April-May-June Value—£15 1/4

Tone:—Holders asking higher prices

### EXCHANGE.

London, 13th April, 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| On London at Paris | £55 00 |
| " Italy | £88 57 |
| " Germany | £241 50 |
| On London at Paris | Francs 55.10 |

### SEEDS.

London, 12th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold April-May, Quoted | £16 3/4 |
| RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April, | — |
| RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Sellers | £14 |

TONE OF RAPESEED:—Neglected.

| | |
|---|---|
| LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal | £13 3/4 |

TONE OF LINSEED:—

| | |
|---|---|
| LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) April-May, Paid 14 1/4 Afloat Paid Firm better Demand | £13 3/4 |
| COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May, Sellers | £9 1/2 |
| TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers | £17 |

### WHEAT.

London, 12th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs. | — |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs | £76 |
| AUTRALIAN F A Q Gradies A. 73/6 | £78/6 |
| KARACHI BARLEY Grades B. all Quoted | £68/6 |
| WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I F. Afloat Quoted. | £76/6 |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, 13th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta June, Paid | 31/6 |
| Fine White Java C & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers | 32/6 |
| Fine White Java C & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers | 323 |

### METALS.

London, 12th April, 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £70 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | £69 |
| Copper Braziers | £116 |
| Yellow Metal | £16 |
| Hard Spelter | £20 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets | £37 |
| Tin Block | — |

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June | 11 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe March | 11 1/2 |

Tone:—Firmer.

### WAR LOANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 | £70 3/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | £76 3/4 |
| War Loans 5% 1929/47 | £8/ 5/16 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | £48 1/2 |
| Rupee Paper 3½% | £3 1/2 |
| Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans | £55 3/4 |
| Government Securities 3% | £47 3/4 |

### SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £13 1/2 |
| Hongkong | £95 |
| National | £37 |

London, Thursday 14th April, 1921.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £128,300,000 | No change |
| Public Deposits | £18,300,000 | Dec £3,200,000 |
| Other do | £1 4,100,000 | Dec £10,100,000 |
| Govt. Securities | £32,200,000 | Inc £500,000 |
| Other do | £99,700,000 | Dec £14,400,000 |
| Notes and Gold | £18 300,000 | Inc £700,000 |

The Bank Reserve is 14% of the Liabilities.

Weltevreden, 12th April, 1921.

Trust Continues without business. Only Second-hand Transactions taken place.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Crop, | 700 Tons | April, FOB | £26/- |
| " | 250 " | " | £25 3/4 |
| New Crop, | 1000 " | July, Land | £25 1/2 |

Tone:—Market Dull.

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

April 15.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-10-0.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 59-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/3-5/8.
D. D. on London 1/3-11/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4-11/16.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 188.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 180.
D. D. on Paris Frc.
American Cross rate $ 3.90½.

London Silver spot D. 34-1/8.
London Silver forward D. 33-7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 79.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 63.
3½ per cent. Poper 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974. 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930. 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49. 96
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. 62.

SHARES.

The market was closed on Friday.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Coal shares were to-day in better inquiry and a fair amount of business was put through. Many stocks were inquired for, but the scrip was not forthcoming. In the jute section Howrah opened weak, but improved towards the close. There was a strong inquiry for Century and a large business was put through on a rising market. Cotton shares opened firm but eased off at the close. British India tobacco and Hume pipes were in inquiry at improved rates. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal-Aurrung 10/12, Bhalgora 34/12, Ghusick 24-8, Industry 16-8, S. L. Kasta 6/8, prem, Karanpura 17/12, Seetarampur 19/12, South Govidpur 11/4.

Jute—Auckland 268, Century 7/8, Howrah 40/4, New Central prefs 103, Union 660 s. 1.

Miscellaneous-Bengal Nagpur cotton 380 and 382 s.l., British India tobacco 4/10, British India Corporation 11 15/22 defd. Buxa timber 3/12, Burma Finance and Mining 6/4, Calcutta Industrial Bank 4/12 disc, Lunbar cotton 423 and 430 s.l., Hatikool oil 9/12, Hume pipes 11/4, Imperial bank contry 290/8, Imperial Bank (rights 150 prem, Indian iron and steel 69/8. Madan theatres 11/12, Premier oil 7/8, Shadara Delhi Saharanpur railway 97.

Government securities 3½ per cent. was quoted at 56/12 to 57 and small lots at 57 to 57/4, War bonds 9 short loans) 99/10 to 99/14. 1925 at 99/4 to 99/12 and 1923 at 99/6 to 100 per cent.

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta University Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, who presided after his re-appointment as Vice-Chancellor, said 15 years ago there was a great firment and excitement throughout the province on account of political causes and that excitement took the shape of a revolt against educational institutions. At present there was around them a similar excitement probably of a graver character because the excitement was not local. In addition, a desperate attempt has been made by critics to bring this University to discredit. He said with the co-operation of senators he hoped he would be able to promote the good name and the reputation of the University.

Exchange-Bank Telegraphic transfer 1 shilling and 3 5/8d. Demand bills 1 sh. 3 and 11/16d.

The Malabar District Conference under the old Congress creed has been arranged to be held in Calicut on the 23rd and 24th insts, under presidency of Mrs. Annie Besant, simultaneously with the first Kerala Provincial conference to be held at Otaapalam under the presidency of Mr. T. Prakasam Barrister-at-law, Madras.


**THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.**

Apply to the above firm.
For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooling Appliance, Fans Ceiling and Table. Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.

And Machinery A. C. and D. C Motors to Standard Voltages, Pumps. Pumping Plant. Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the address below:—

RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.



**BLUNT RAZORS**

Resharpened bright and keen as new. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8 Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free, New Razors. Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 28 Medows Street (Opp Cornalia) Bombay



**INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA**

Preventive and Curative

DISCOVERED & PERFECTED BY

**Prof. T. K. GAJJAR**

Extensively used and always found successful, the cure begins with the first dose, and all symptoms disappear soon after. During the last epidemic it

SAVED MILLIONS

For prevention and safety it is always advisable to keep a bottle at hand. Price Re. 1.

*Can be had of*

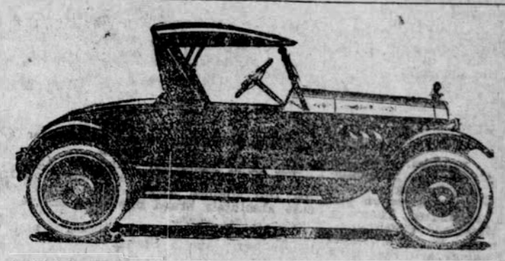
KEMP & Co.

And other Chemists.

**Prof. T.K. Gajjar's Pharmacy,**

Readymoney Bldg., Apollo Pier, Bombay





**FIRST CLASS**

WORK AND MATERIAL ARE PUT INTO ALL

**REPAIRS**

BODY BUILDING AND PAINTING executed by

**RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, Ltd.**

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Satisfaction is certain, no matter how difficult and intricate the work.

No job too small to receive every attention. Any make of Car, Van or Lorry repaired or overhauled.

All types of Bodies on Cars and Trucks built



DEPENDABLE

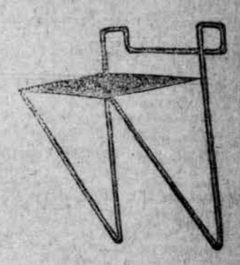
**CHAIR VALUES**

**Best American "Improved" Revolving Office Armchair**

Has cane seat, high back, bothr evolving and tilting movements. Very durable springs, can be made high or low at will. Made of Elm finished light golden, dull. Neat in appearance, yet strong. Adds to the appearance of any well-appointed office or hall.

**Rs. 95 each.**

**"Jitney" Folding Motor Seat.**



Made to hang on rear door of Ford or other small cars, the bottom rests on sill, taking the burden of the weight. Hooks are covered, preventing the marring of doors. Size of seats, 11½" × 11". Folds into very small space, 12" × 19" × 3½" upholstered in black art leather.

Rs. 8-8 each.

*VISIT OUR SHOWROOM!*

**The Advance Motor Co.,**

CHOWPATI. BOMBAY.

"OUR PRICES ADVERTISE US."



**AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY**

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

Fleul. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—27,, Nagdevi Street. WEHOUSE:—Darukhana Mazagon

Telephone 7457



THE BEST AND THEREFORE THE CHEAPEST SPORTS HOUSE.

| CRICKET BAT. | | TENNIS RACKET | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F.B.D. Special .. | Rs. 14 | Rosetta .. | Rs. 20 |
| " " .. " | 10 | Dodhy, .. | " 16 |
| College .. .. " | 6 | College .. | " 6 |
| Practice .. .. " | 4 | Champion .. | " 3-8 |

| HOCKEY STICKS. | | FOOTBALLS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rosetta Ash Blade | Rs. 10-8 | F.B.D. 12 pannels | Rs. 10-8 |
| F. B. D. " | " 7-8 | College 8 | " 6 |
| Dodhy 2 spring | " 4-8 | Cheap No. 5 | " 5 |
| Club 2nd | " 1-8 | " No. 4 | " 4 |

Enquire for any and every Sports and Games.

**DODHY & SONS**

Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: Dodhy. Head Office and Factory: Sialkot.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 19.

Mail steamer Sicilia with English mails of 31st due at 10 a.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Buildings, p.m.

High Court (Insolvency) Vacation sitting.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Forbes Street, 3-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 22.

Declaration of results of F. E., S. E. and B. E. Examinations, 12 noon.

SATURDAY, April 23.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. N.—Swami Vivekananda has not left any single "chela" as such behind him, but there are scores of disciples who received their inspiration from him.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. Hejaz Via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday the 24th instant.

### BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

A Special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow.

### THE SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

Ahmed Satiff & Co., have arranged with the Khilafat Committees to allow at 15 per cent on sale proceeds of our firm during 14th to 30th April 1921 for the poor and helpless Mahomedans of Smarna, Constantinople and Angura.

### THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LECTURE.

Mr. Y. G. Gurjar District Organizer Co-operative Societies will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Achievements of Co-operative Societies." The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies. Some interesting Magic Lantern Slides will be shown.

### GUJRAT RAJKIYA PARISHAD.

It has been announced in certain daily papers of 15-4-21) that the date of the fifth Gujrat Rajkiya Parishad which was to be held in the latter half of the month of May is changed and that the Conference will be held in June 1921. This information is without foundation. The Conference is to be held in May and not in June.

### FATAL SLIP IN A TANK.

At the Coroner's Court an inquest was held regarding the death of Babu Vithoo, a mill-operative, aged about seventeen. The deceased was going down the slope of the Phoenix Mill Tank, on the 15th instant with the object of taking bath when he slipped and fell into the water and did not come up. A relative of his who saw him fall, raised an alarm and informed the Police who searched the tank but his body was not found. It was found floating the next morning.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

### A SATYAGRAHA MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League and The Bombay National Union a Public Meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. this evening to protest against the attitude of Government towards the Mulshi Petha peasants who are being deprived of their hearths and homes under the pretext of public purpose and wish the Mulshi peasants success in their resolve of Satyagraha.

Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, K. P. Khadilkar, R. V. Lalit, S. G. Bankar and Drs. Welkar, Savarkar and Sathaye will be amongst the speakers.

All are cordialy invited to attend.

### ARDAVISUR JASSAN.

#### PARSEE HOLIDAY.

Yesterday being a Parsi Holiday (the "Avan Ordainsur Jassan") the Parsis were seen engaged in offering their prayers, both in the morning and in the evening at the Kennedy Sea Face, This festival is sacred to the Parsis. A grand fair takes place at the southern end of the Esplanade Maidan, where, in the evening, a large numer of Parsis are seen purchasing toys and other useful articles for their children.

In the morning, under the auspices of the Ratheshtar Mandal and in aid of the "Poor Parsis' Grain Fund" a charity performance was held at the Royal Opera House, when Lady Jamsetji Jijibhoy presided. The theatre, on the occasion, was packed to its utmost capacity.

After the programme of devotional songs and musical drills by Parsi Girls of the Tutor High School was gone through, the demonstrations of physical culture were exhibited by Mr. Kaiki Vaidya, which evoked great applause from the spectators.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia and Mr B. S. Banaji, then, delivered lectures on "Avan Ardavisur" explaining the object of observing this festival.

Before the termination of the meeting, a subscription of Rs. 525 was announce to the above-mentioned fund.

### ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Elton Hockey Tournament which commenced on Saturday will close on Wednesday the 27th instant. Twenty teams have entered for the tournament and the matches will be played on the Elphinstone College ground and the Oval. All games commence at 5 p.m. sharp. The Referees are Messrs. J. Meyers, Munro, Ernest and Benjamin.

### CHESS CHAMPION SHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. April 18.

Havana.—Capablanca has won the eleventh game of the chess championship.

Preparations for the All-India Sixth Vaishnav Parishad to be held in Tatta (Karachi district) are nearing completion.

A Medical Board was held at Multan sometime ago. Nothing has yet been heard of the results with regard to the men who were expecting their discharge.

# B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

## STRIKE IMMINENT?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I must congratulate the Agent for bravely resorting to the columns of "The Chronicle" in answer to the representation I made to him on behalf of the shopmen. It fills me with hope that the grievances of the shopmen will arrest the attention of the public, and specially that portion of the public who will be greatly inconvenienced of the local train service on the B. B. and C. I. P. were disorganised by a strike. I find that Railway authorities are usually particularly stiffnecked and seldom yield to reason what they yield to strikes or pressure.

### RATE OF WAGES.

The Agent does not venture to deny that the rate of Rs. 2 per diem of 1880 has now become Rs. 3-5-0 per diem, i.e., 66 per cent. in 40 years. The shopmen are asking that the rate of Rs. 2 should now be Rs. 4 per diem, i.e., 100 per cent. instead of 66 per cent. I would ask your readers to say that this is eminently reasonable and immoderate, moderate having regard to the growth of prices of foodstuffs apart from the rise in rents. A rise of 100 per cent. would not do for those whose rate of wages ranged from Rs. 2 downwards to 8 annas or thereabouts. The Agent declares that the maximum he has given to the lowest paid workers does not exceed 70 per cent. over the wages of 1914. Is this sufficient? Most certainly not! None so blind as those who will not see. I will prove it.

### STRIKE *vs.* REASON.—REVISION OF 1908.

The rates remained stationary for 28 years from 1880 to 1908, but so long as the prices of foodstuffs remained stationary the men did not grumble. This is fully established by statistics. The Index numbers of Indian prices from 1861 to 1918 gives the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1873 | it stood at | 100. |
| 1885 | ,, | 100. |
| 1894 | ,, | 114. |
| 1899 | ,, | 137. |
| 1901 | ,, | 157. |
| 1902 | ,, | 141. |
| 1903 | ,, | 126. |
| 1904 | ,, | 117. |
| 1905 | ,, | 147. |
| 1906 | ,, | 179. |
| 1907 | ,, | 180. |
| 1908 | ,, | 231. |

It will be observed that the Index number remained stationary till 1893 when the mints were closed. Since then the prices have been rising till in 1908 it stood at 231, i.e., 130 per cent. over 1885. But what did the Agent do? In 1907 he gave 15 per cent. to foremen and clerks, but nothing to the workshop staff. In 1908 he gave 10 per cent. to the workshop staff. This was extorted by a strike. The Agent denies that there was a strike in 1908; but the men who struck work assure me that there was a strike. But strike or no strike what justification was there for withholding the 15 per cent. from the shopmen or limiting it to 10 per cent in 1908? There was no rhyme or reason. It was purely arbitrary disclosing a deplorable mentality. The Index shows that the average rise for the decade ending 1908 was nearly 60 per cent. The men were getting into debt. An equitable compensation would have been 60 per cent. with retrospective effect at least from 1898, and 130 per cent. from 1908 onwards to keep pace with the Index numbers. The poor fellows got only 10 per cent. without retrospective effect. The Agent admits that "the cost of living" is one of the "two main factors." Is 10 per cent. adequate against the increased cost of living of 130 per cent. ! ! No doubt he believes that this is "the market value of labour." Perhaps it is under the sweating system. But Christian civilisation no longer tolerates sweating labour and I trust even capitalists and profiteers have the sense to see its iniquity. The fact that competitors come from distant places makes matters worse. India is a Continent. Competitors soon discover the mistake they make; but they have to put up with their lot once they come. Even these competitors have struck work for their daily bread.

### REVISION OF 1913.

Driven by desperation the men again struck work in 1913, and extorted an increment of 10 per cent. for men drawing under Rs. 50, and 5 per cent. for men drawing Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per mensem. The strike is admitted by the Agent. By this stroke of generosity the 50-rupee wallahs got in 1913 what the clerks and foremen got in 1907, namely, 15 per cent. The lesser-paid men got 20 per cent. I do not know whether the clerks got any increment over their 15 per cent. in 1913. The Agent might enlighten the public on this point. There was no retrospective effect—not even from 1908, though the Index numbers of prices show that the average from 1908 to 1913 stood at 190. The figures are as follow:—

1908—231
1909—195
1910—168
1911—161
1912—189
1913—199

But it must not be forgotten that this magnanimity is moored by a trifle of robbery inasmuch as the men lost their gratuity by the rate of forfeiture on account of the strike. This meant a loss of from 5 to 15 months' pay. And yet the Agent expects contentment and good work!

### FINAL REVISION OF 1921.

There was no strike; but there was no doubt there would have been a strike. The Agent gave because the G. I. P. gave. It was given with reluctance. This is plain from the Agent's answer to the men on the 15th of July, 1919, when he said:—"No case exists for revising the rates now paid by the Company and I regret I am unable to raise them at present." Some Shyrock's spirit hovers over the workshop misleading the Agent. But he had to give in after the G. I. P. victory. Now he claims that he gave 70 per cent. in some cases. I am informed that the Agent was once under the misapprehension that the whole workshop staff had got 70 per cent. No doubt he meant to give it. He should do so now. It was only after his last visit to the workshop that he discovered that this was not so. No circular such as Circular No. 19 has been issued so far as the workshop is concerned. I am therefore unable to discuss this point from the case of every grade. But I shall assume that the men got from 50 to 70 per cent. over the rate of 1913. I contend that this is inadequate. In the first place the rate of 1913 was low. It was 15 to 20 per cent. against a rise of 100 per cent. as shown by the Index numbers. In the second place the rise since 1913 is great, being according to the Index 110 more than in 1913. Therefore this is only 50 to 70 per cent. against 110 per cent. If we combine the pre-war rise with the rise since 1913 the increase is from 70 to 90 per cent. against a rise of 210 per cent. for all those who are drawing Rs. 1-8-0 a day or less according to wages. This is manifestly inadequate. No further proof is necessary. Apart from this the Agent does not venture to challenge the accuracy of my statement that the rate of Rs. 2 a day of 1880 is now Rs. 3-5-0 a day, being a rise of only 66 per cent. in 40 years. He does not deny that the rate of Rs. 2-5-0 of 1913 is now Rs. 3-5-0 being only 44 per cent. of 1913. He does not deny that, if these men got 50 per cent. "plus any ordinary increments or increases given after the 1st of August", as Circular No. 19 gave to other men, then the rate of Rs. 2-5-0 ought to be Rs. 4-0-0 and not Rs. 3-5-0 as it now is. This is the only case I discussed. I cannot therefore see where it is "directly opposed to facts" as the Agent asserts. I wish he would quote facts to disprove my statement.

The Circular No. 19 gave one drawing Rs. 60, a rise of 50 per cent. Now Rs. 2-5-0 a day does not come to Rs. 60 a month even if the average number of working days be taken at 25 a month. An average of 22 would be nearer the mark. A rise of 50 per cent. would make this Rs. 3-7-6 and not Rs. 3-5-0. Therefore this man evidently gets something less that the man on Rs. 60 gets under Circular No. 19. If to this he added 10 per cent. of 1918 as it would be under the circular he would get Rs. 3-11-0 and not Rs. 3-5-0. Therefore clearly he gets something less that the circular gives to one whose monthly income is similar.

### HALF CHARGEMEN'S RATES.

The point I made is that if the rise in wages is to compensate the men then they ought to get much more than half of what the chargemen get; but they are asking at present only half of what the chargemen get. The reasonableness of this demand is established by the fact that in the past they used to get half of what a chargeman got. I must confess I am astonished that the chargemen are not clamouring for much more than they are now getting. I daresay the clamour will soon come. But be this as it may when we find that the demand is justified, firstly by the rise in prices, and secondly by the old rate of half the chargemen's wages, it is unwise not to gratify it.

I believe it would lead to economy if the men got an increase every time the Agent got an increase, because such a system would keep the Agent's pay stationary for many years. Perhaps this would excite more sympathy for the aspirations of the men. The reason given for giving more to the chargemen is far from convincing. The men who are now chargemen are the very men who under the old rate issued to get double the men's rates of wages. No higher class of men are now chargemen, but the same class of men. You cannot increase the output by the men by giving better salary to chargemen. To increase the output you must attract good workmen by good wages and contentment. The reason given for increasing the wages of the chargemen, is the very reason that ought to weigh with the Agent for increasing the wages of the workmen.

I have shown that the 1908 rates was inadequate for the pensions rise that the 1913 rate was inadequate, and the final revision was inadequate for the rise since 1913. It follows that the final revision is hopelessly inadequate having regard to the previous inadequacy of 1908 and 1913.

### HOUSE RENT.

The argument that the landlords will absorb the rent allowance is a mere pretext considering rent allowances are made to others by way of Bombay allowances. Mr. Page in his notice of 10-2-21 says that "the reason for payment of a separate Bombay allowance to monthly paid staff and others is that many of these employees are subject to transfer up country and a rate must therefore be fixed which is applicable to the whole line, and which still permits those men living in Bombay being remunerated for the *higher cost of rent*." What is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose. The Agent regrets that I advised the men to have nothing to do with the temporary quarters the B. B. were erecting. Now, if the Agent lives in this locality under a right royal tent without kicking the bucket within a month I will advise the men to go to these quarters. On the other hand, if he kicks the bucket I trust he will not insist upon the men going into these quarters. I cannot understand how any one can expect a human being to reside in this place, full of stenches from the filthiest drains in Bombay. The place is reclaimed by *kutchra* deposits. I should like to know if the Municipal Commissioner is going to sanction the erection of tenements for human beings in this place. It is unfit for animals—much more for human beings. I should like the Society for preventing of cruelty to animals to depute their secretary to inspect the place. The stench is so horrible that I could not believe that the Company meant to send their workmen to this den of disease and death.

As this letter has become long I shall not discuss the other points at present.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

### NEW SITE OF BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE

National College, Bombay, has been removed from Marwadi Vidyalaya to "Tejpal Morarji's Bungalow, opposite to Climax Industrial Syndicate, Tardeo, Bombay, No. 7, where all communication may please be directed.

# "FORGET AND FORGIVE" AGAIN.

## NEW VICEROY AT LAHORE.

## APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 16.

The garden party given by the members of the Punjab Chiefs' Association to his Excellency the Viceroy, this evening, at Thalama Gardens, was a most successful and brilliant function. The beautiful and historic garden of Sha Jehan was in its glory with hundreds of fountains running on all sides, and the water falling on the lake in the middle of the garden from the cascade. The whole garden wore an animated and charming appearance with lovely flower beds and beautiful green lawns. About 500 guests had responded to the invitations.

Nawab Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan then presented an address to his Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the Chiefs' Association, in the course of which he assured his Lordship that in any matter in which the best interests of this country are concerned their cordial support would be ungrudgingly forthcoming.

### THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following is the full text of his Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address by the Punjab Chiefs' Association, Lahore:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Punjab Chiefs' Association,—It was a graceful thought of your Association to proffer your hospitality to-day in these beautiful and famed gardens and to present me with this address of congratulation. I thank you most cordially and assure you that I fully appreciate your manifestations of goodwill and the generosity of your observations with regard to myself. I am glad to be here in this historic city. I wish it had been possible for me to make a longer stay and to make closer acquaintance with the Punjab. But, I have laborious days before me and I preferred at this moment to pay an immediate visit, though brief, to a future visit which could be longer. But this visit will, I hope, not prevent me from visiting you again and for a more extended period.

It is an advantage that I have thus become early acquainted with some of your leading citizens and with also the members of your Association, and, above all, it has given me the opportunity of conference and discussion with H. E. Sir Edward Maclagan, to whom you refer in terms of esteem and affection, which must be very gratifying to him in the performance of his high responsible and even anxious duties as Governor of this Province. May I add that I have already learnt in my brief stay that this affection is equally felt for his gracious lady, Lady Maclagan.

You, Mr. President, very naturally refer to the services rendered by the members of your Association during the great war. It would be impossible for me to have been present to-day without recalling the loyalty and devotion of the Punjab to the King-Emperor and the British Empire during the great war. Their historic courage and gallantry were again manifested whenever the opportunity arose and you may depend upon it that their fine services will never be forgotten by those to whom they were rendered. These services are an additional reason, if any were needed for the solicitude of the King-Emperor for the welfare of the Punjab and of his deep interest in it. The object of my visit at this early period was that I might have the advantage of considering with his Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan the difficulties that have arisen in consequence of the disputes relating to the shrines of Gurudwara. I have had the benefit of seeing the members of your Executive Council and the Ministers and leading members of the various shades of thought, and I cannot but feel confident that with the guidance of his Excellency a solution will be found which will set at rest these serious controversies and will lead to decisions by the peaceful means of a fair and equitable adjustment.

### "FORGET AND FORGIVE!"

Standing here in the capital city of the Punjab, I cannot take leave of you without some reference to the events at Amritsar. It is not the moment for a political address, but, yet, I seem to hear the simple and moving words of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as he spoke them at the inauguration of your Councils, when the old and tried friend of India and the devoted servant of the Crown throughout his life made that ever memorable appeal to let bygones, to forgive where forgiveness was needed, to forget the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past and to unite in striving for the realisation and the promise of the future. The words are still in my ears, and I see them written before me. If I have taken occasion to refer to them many times, I shall not attempt to express these views in other language, for indeed I could not reach the simple and touching eloquence of the Duke on that occasion. Ever since I was destined for the honour of the Viceroyalty the shadow of Amritsar (to use the Duke's metaphor) has pursued me. I have read all that has happened in your Legislative Assembly in the debate relating to Amritsar, when Sir William Vincent, speaking on behalf of the Government of India, expressed views which will well repay perusal and study. In particular, I noticed that he referred to a grievance which had been brought before him on various occasions, namely, that the grants of money to the Indians who suffered at the events at the Jallianwalla Baug and elsewhere in the Punjab were inadequate and were disproportionate to those granted to the British sufferers. Sir William said in this debate that the Government of India were prepared to recommend to the Government of the Punjab that more generous terms should be granted to the Indian sufferers and expressed himself in language which left no doubt as to the views of the Government of India upon this subject. The recommendation was duly made and it is scarcely necessary to say it was immediately accepted by his Excellency the Governor, who is losing no time in taking the practical steps necessary to give effect to this policy. In a conversation with him this morning, relating to this matter, he informed me that he was just about to nominate a Committee which would be charged with the duty of providing that the compensation payable to the Indian sufferers should be more generous and that the disproportion in the scale of payments to the Indian as compared with the British should be removed by adequate grants. Thus, I trust that the grievance will be removed and the words of the Duke of Connaught will re-echo throughout the Punjab and India. Can we not now do our utmost to banish suspicion, to cease imputing evil motives, to believe again in the sympathetic justice of the Government, to concentrate in the united effort to reach by peaceful and constitutional means the end which is promised under your new reforms and which, indeed, is already in course of fulfilment. Let us, you Indians in your hundreds of millions and we British in our small numbers, join hands and determine to work together for the realisation of this great aim and ideal."

The speech of the Viceroy was received with applause and made a great impression on all present. The Viceroy was then taken to the central platform of the lake where tea was served and more members were introduced. Sir Edward Maclagan then conducted the Viceroy round the gardens and after a photograph of the Government House part was taken, the Viceroy took his departure amidst strains of music played by the 103rd Mahrattas Band. Hearty cheers were given to the Viceroy as he left.

There was a garden party at Government House to-night in honour of the Viceroy.

## LORD READING AT AMRITSAR

### VISITS JALLIANWALABAGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, paid an informal visit to Amritsar, this morning. The party was met at the Khalsa College by Mr. Craik, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Wathen, Principal. After looking at the Examination Hall, where the students greeted the Viceroy with cheers, the party proceeded to Jallianwalla Bagh. His Excellency spent some time in the Bagh and on his way back stopped at the Clock-tower to view the Golden Temple. His Excellency the Viceroy left Lahore at 5 p.m. for Dehra Dun, departure being private. A salute of 31 guns was fired from the fort.

## COMPLETE SUCCESS OF NON-VIOLENCE.

### THE WORK HAD TO BE STOPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 16.

As notified the satyagraha commenced on Saturday morning at 7 a.m. at Mulshi The Satyagrahis were instructed to remain absolutely non-violent even under the gravest provocation. They marched in body to the place where the work of erecting the dam is being done. The dam is being constructed in the beds of the rivers Nira and Mula. It is four furlongs in breadth and nearly hundred feet in length. The contracters with their labourers tried to begin work, but hundreds of satyagrahis laid themselves down on the ground and on all the crucial points. However much the labourers tried to begin their work, they were forced to stop. The Satyagrahis behaved with perfect equanimity and bore any slight indecencies. The work had to be completely stopped. The workmen were highly impressed with the scene, and it is extremely likely that they would refuse to act against the interests of their fellow beings. All were impressed with the occurrence and complete peace prevailed. This is hoped to be a complete success of non-violent Satyagraha.

## ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

### HOT WATER POURED ON MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 17.

In connection with the Mulshi Peta Project the Tata Co. made an attempt to resume the work at about 2 p.m. under the superintendence of Mr. Bhaba of Tata Co., who arrived at Mulshi personally to conduct the work. He ordered the contractor to throw water on the masonry, but this attempt failed owing to the determination of *mavalis* who spread themselves on the masonry completely and the refusal of workmen to throw water on their fellow men. Next the Engineer, Mr. Cameron in consultation with Mr. Bhaba specially improvisioned a water pipe line on the high river wall directly over the heads of *mavalis* and commenced throwing water which was found to be scorchingly hot but, none of the brave malavis stirred an inch. The scene was viewed by the civil police authorities in a spirit of non-chalance. Among those subjected to this treatment were Messrs. Bhuskute, Palsule, Dawaro Gokhale Bhopatkar, Paranjpye, Joshi, Dr. Phatak and other local leaders. In the end the Tata Co. men could not begin the work and thus ended the first day of the Satyagraha struggle at Mulshi.

A decrease of mortality has been marked from cholera in Calcutta during the week ending the 9th instant. Eighty deaths were recorded from cholera as against 138 and 101, respectively, in the two preceding weeks.—(A. P.)

# ANGORA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

## CHIEF OBSTACLE OF AMALGAMATION REMOVED.

## RECOGNITION OF NATIONIAL ASSEMBLY EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 17.

Constantinople.—The chief obstacle to the official amalgamation of the Governments of Angora and Constantinople appears to have been removed, for it is announced that the Sultan, who hitherto has declined to entertain the idea of compromise with the Kemalists has now contributed ten thousand liras to the Red Crescent Fund and has ordered prayers to be read in the mosques for the soldiers who have fallen in Anatolia.

Recognition of the Angora National Assembly is now expected.

## THE NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

### BETHLEN SUCCEEDS TELEKI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 17.

Budapest.—Count Bethlen has been appointed Hungarian Premier in succession to Teleki, who has resigned owing to dissatisfaction, which has been expressed with his conduct in connection with Karl's attempt to regain the throne.

## FRENCH STEAMER SERVICES

### A NEW COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 17.

Paris.—Report on the Bill concerning the Steamer Services to Far East, Australasia, East Africa and Eastern Mediterranean which has been tabled in the Chamber specifies that Messageries Maritimes shall cease to be State subsidised and a new Company based upon Regle system will be formed with a capital of sixty million francs. The measure will entail alterations in Mail routes.

## SILVER MARKET

### STEADY TONE.

(REUTER'S TE[illegible]

Recd. 1 p.m., [illegible]

Messrs. Montagu's report states that the tone is steady. Owing to the Indian Bazaar purchases and speculative operations connected with the China exchange, supplies have not been freely offered. The Continental Sellers are somewhat deterred by the uncertainty of the labour outlook in Esitain and possibly the restrictions which may arise from the Reparations Act. Without powerful speculative influences connected with the Far East, which are now working the actual demand for silver could not be considered to warrant advancing the prices, especially as it is understood that free supplies of gold in India have been largely acquired for shipment and, therefore, exchange of gold for silver in the bazaars is not so feasible as during the past.

## THE WARTURM TOWED INTO BEIRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 17.

A telegram from Beira states that the British Steamer Warturm, Karachi for Durban, has been towed into Beira with broken propeller-shaft. The propeller was lost off Mozambique. Arrangements are being made to tow her to Durban by a Natal Government Tug.

## ORGANIZATIONS OF RAILWAY UNIONS.

### BRANCHES FORMED IN THE B. B. & C. I. RLY. LINES.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala the Secretary of the last Railway Conference and of the Railway Unions had been last week to Bulsar and Surat where he organized two Unions of Railway works, which will be affiliated to the head Unions in Bombay. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Jhabvala to large carearses of people on the banks of the Mawal Talao at Bulsar and near the station at Surat.

It was found, that the labourers there are sunk in pourty, illiteracy and misery. Above all, they lack in that stamina and courage which are to be found in the Bombay men. The superior officers—be they European or Indian desire to keep all the power to themselves and though the Unions are meant to primarily uplift the men economically yet they are held in disgust for no earthly reason. One of Mr. Jhabvala's assistants was pushed out with a shower of four words by a foreman because he went to the workshop to distribute leaflets.

The Mysore Government review on state agricultural activities note with satisfaction that an enormous increase of black cotton area is brought under mulberry cultivation for increased output of silk cotton and possibilities are being yet under experimental stage.

THE Requirements of the Man who is not too wealthy but is, at the same time, none the less a connoisseur, are met in the

**PEUGEOT CAR**

10/18 H. P. 4 cylinder, detachable wheels, self-starter, lighting set, comfortable, 4-seated Body.

*Sole Agents:*

**BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.**

Branch at DELHI. Apollo Bunder BOMBAY. Telegrams. "CHALO." 4

Always at your Services.

**SUKAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO**

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS.

225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

**COMMODIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HALLS.**

TO LET FOR MODERATE HIRE. Magnificently furnished and fitted with fan and electric lights for Parties, Receptions Musical Concerts, Social Gatherings, etc., etc

For particulars apply:

THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING CO LTD

82, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4.

**THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

THE above Company has been establishe with a view to sell insurance at th cheapest rates possible. Liberal terms an conditions.

Applications invited for Agencies. Apply MANAGING AGENTS, 10, Hemji Street, Fort, Bombay. 16429

**JUST A WORD—**

The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

**BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED.**

Apply for particulars to the [illegible]lo Street, BOMBAY [illegible] BOMBAY.

**IMPERIAL MACHINE Co.**

Parsee Statue, BOMBAY.

*The only manufacturers of Machinery for:—*

Corn grinding, Seed crushing, Rice polishing, Oil extracting, Mortar Grinding, Timber sawing,

Paint manufacturing & Sundry machinery

ON LARGEST SCALE IN INDIA.

Particulars and prices on application.

**JAL DINSHAW & CO.**

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

*SOLE AGENTS:*

**NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.**

Manufacturers of Build'ng fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

**SAFES AND LOCKS**

During the last Disastrous, fire in the Mukji Jetha Market, Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact

Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, &c.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan & Co. Messrs. Khatao Makanji & Co. Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs, Batliwala & Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.

Soliciting inquiries & orders.

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING Co.

Show Room.—290, Shaik Memon Street Near Mukji Jetha Market.

FACTORY:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

**H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.**

MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1886.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers, 14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone. No. 2154. Reg. Office Tel. 784.

**THE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.**

C. P. AND BERAR, NAGPUR.

(Registered under Act II of 1912).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 7,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,01,200
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 80,000

Investments in this Bank are quite safe and sound, as it is purely a Co-operative Concern, and finances only Co-operative Banks and Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912.

This Bank will, with effect from to-day and until further notice, accept FIXED DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 100 repayable after one year or more carrying specially favourable rates of interest which may be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS are accepted in cash cheques or in Government Securities at market value.

G. A. BHONSULE, B. Com., Manager.

Mahal-Nagpur,

Dated the 1st April, 1921.

2931

**GODREJ SAFES**

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham & Co., after thei experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

372 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912

310 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replac other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number o European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

**GERMAN JEWELERY.**

*JUST ARRIVED.*

Well-known German Make.

--K-J--

*APPLY AT ONCE*

**N. BHUTA & CO.**

41, HUMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

*Phone No.* 4981. *Teleg.* "BHUTACO"

INSURE WITH

**Sedgwick Collins (India) Limited.**

Insurance Agents

5, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES EFFECTED

MARINE
FIRE
LOSS OF PROFITS
EARTHQUAKE
MOTOR VEHICLES
THIRD PARTY RISKS
BURGLARY
RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION
LIVE STOCK,
Etc. Etc.

Chief Agents, Bombay, for

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

5, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Rich Velours in Black and Grey from Rs. 27/8.
Coke Hats in various shades. (Specially ordered out for Bombay Racing Season.)
Felts in all colours, from Rs. 10/8.
Hawkes White or Piths, from Rs. 5/12.
Evening Caps, attractive designs from Rs. 4/12.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.

(Late of Leach & Weborny.)

51/53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. Phone 5639.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Monday, April* 18, 1921.

## DEUS IN MACHINA.

Lord Reading's speech at Lahore as it appears in the report of the Associated Press which we published yesterday is certain to cause disappointment among Indians many of whom are expecting the New Viceroy to behave as a deus ex machina who can redress the wrongs of India and dispel her troubles in the twinkling of an eye. Every Viceroy of India hitherto has been more of a deus in machina—a divinity caught in the bureaucratic machine and rendered helpless by it—than a free agent; and the Lahore speech will certainly suggest to Indians that Lord Reading also has been caught in the machine, if only temporarily. The extent to which Lord Reading can get out of the machine will be the measure of his greatness, and also of his power to help poor India, who is ready to acclaim him as her saviour if he will but realise her wrongs and take her part. On the other hand, his Lordship's power is human, therefor limited; it would be unfair to demand of him a miracle. Those who expect him to destroy the whole machine at once and at a single blow are certain to be disappointed. Nor does it seem to us at all desirable that the machine should be destroyed in that dramatic way. It would be manifestly absurd to expect Lord Reading to repudiate the attitude and utterances of H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught during his recent visit, or the utterances of a spokesman of the bureaucracy, tending towards recognition of the rights of India,—i.e. in the direction of his lordship's policy. We ourselves shall be content if the new Viceroy in a diplomatic manner takes control of the bureaucratic machine as it exists to-day, keeping himself outside it, and simply alters its direction in the sense desired of Indians. Anything else would mean delay in the attainment of Swarajya—and it is a matter that will brook no more delay.

The point in Lord Reading's speech at Lahore which is likely most to disappoint the Indian public is the reference to the "Reforms" as the "first instalment" of Swarajya. We are so tired of the Instalment system. Is the birthright of a mighty nation a fit subject for this kind of jugglery? Is it to be doled out as a boon by those who stole it in the first place? That is to add insult to injury. And it is bad policy, being based on utterly untrue ideas of the psychology of Indian and all Asiatic peoples. These peoples are highly strung and sensitive, religious, generous and high-souled in the mass, quickly responsive to a noble gesture, entirely trustworthy when trusted, passionately loyal when their heart is won. If the British in India had set out deliberately to drive the Indian people mad, and make a danger where no danger was, they could not have chosen more effective means than the present elaborate system of espionage and repressive legislation, of which the obvious motive is distrust. That bad and quite unnecessary part of the machine must be destroyed immediately, or Lord Reading's conciliatory utterances must inevitably seem insincere to Indians. What is the use of asking them to forgive and forget the frightful exhibition of race hatred in the Punjab, when the machinery for such another outburst is in readiness and actually at work in many provinces? We have been, asked what reparation we can possibly expect for the Punjab horror beyond the removal of Dyer and O'Dwyer and the expressed regret of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Sir William Vincent. We reply: the abolition of the laws and regulations which allowed that horror, and still make repetition of that horror possible in India. If it were our privilege to counsel the new Viceroy we should give him only two words of advice and also of encouragement: "Trust India"—not grudgingly and under surveillance, like a prisoner—but wholly and implicitly, like a free nation equal to your own. We are free sure that the result would prove the truth of our contention that his lordship's present advisers have been acting on a false assumption due to total lack of understanding of the Asiatic character.

We, with many millions of Indians, are still waiting for Lord Reading to make some pronouncement with regard to the Khilafat question, showing that he realises its immense importance to the situation, and that he sees the golden opportunity it offers to the Government of India to earn its right to be considered as the Indian Government. Until that question is settled in accord with the demands of Muslims and with England's promises, there may be talk of peace as there is now, but there will be no peace in India or in Asia; and Indians will be justified in their distrust of the Governments of India and of England.

## Notes of the Day.

### Indians in Fiji.

While the direct communications now subsisting between the Government of India and the authorities in Fiji may be taken as evidence of the increased sense of responsibility which the former have begun to show in respect of the grievances of our countrymen in those islands, the attitude of the Government of India, as disclosed in the published summary of the correspondence, still leaves much to be desired. One would have expected the Government of this country to ascertain and publish without the least delay the fullest particulars of the strike which has been in progress for more than a month. But they have done nothing of the kind and seem to think that the whole affair concerns them only remotely, though it is practically a life and death struggle that the Indians are waging there against their capitalist and official exploiters. There is not much comfort to be derived from the fact that the Government of India have tried to ascertain from the Fiji Government the reasons for the deportation of "Sadhu Bashisnath Muni" to India, seeing that they do not even mildly remonstrate against such a high-handed action. The Fiji Government's excuse for deporting the Sadhu is that he is "an undesirable immigrant causing unrest in the colony." In other words, he is putting heart into his poor and ignorant countrymen whom the Fiji Planters, backed up by officials, wish to keep in a state of perpetual semi-slavery. We know how Mr. and Mrs. Manilal became "undesirable", as soon as they took up the cause of the down-trodden "coolies" and taught them the value of organisation. The Fiji Planters whose vested interests are jeopardised by the strike and whole-sale emigration of Indian labourers wish to have a free hand to deal with their employees and do not like any educated and patriotic countrymen of the latter to come between them and their masters. So, with the ready aid of the authorities, they get rid of this "undesirable" Sadhu, and the Government of India's sense of patriotism and justice seems to have received no shock.

### "The Nation" on Lord Reading's Task.

The following from "A Wayfarer's Diary" in "The Nation" received by last mail will be read with interest:

"Lord Reading has left for India. Since Clive took ship for Madras, there has been no more fate-laden emissary of Empire. The "Times" strikes me as much too optimistic in its survey of Indian opinion. Gallant as was the Duke of Connaught's bearing, his mission could hardly be described as a success. His speeches softened India just a little, but they did not convert her. She stayed away from his progress, and his last drive before embarkation, was through deserted streets. I hope, therefore, that Lord Reading goes resolved and commissioned to make peace with India. He is without a special experience; but his industry, and powers of assimilation are extraordinary, and in the interval between his sailing and his appointment, he has doubtless mastered his material and knows what the case is for an act of pacification. Obviously and essentially, he goes as the executant of the Montagu policy. Being also a very skilful, sympathetic, and open minded man, he has also been quick to see that the tap-root of India's discontent is her loss of faith in British justice, and that unless he can clear this entanglement away, his mission must fail. Clearly he must have time for consultation and reflection. This, I believe, Indian opinion is ready to accord him. But there is something more to be said."

### What India Wants.

The writer proceeds:—

"The first is that it is no use pretending that India has forgotten Amritsar or the Crawling Order. Dyer and O'Dwyer aimed at race-humiliation. Gandhi answered them by largely reducing the Council elections to ridicule. If, after her rejection of Dyerism, India now accepts a revised and moralized conception of British rule, it will only be as a race-equal. In other words, she will want to see the last traces of such Government as Sir Michael O'Dwyer (left absolutely untouched by the partial censure of his tool, General Dyer) practised in 1919, wiped out of the Statute Book and out of the story of Indian administration. In the second place, she will claim a diarchy not only in provincial, but in the central government; that is to say, she will want part-control of Indian finance, and a large measure of control of Indian commerce and industry. This will not bring her at once to the status of a Dominion, but Mr. Gandhi probably regards it as the first stage on the journey there. There, I imagine, is Lord Reading's problem."

While "The Nation" is right in its diagnosis of the situation in India, the remedies it suggests, though in the right direction, are hardly adequate. The removal of the repressive laws and the extension of diarchy in the Central Government will no longer satisfy India, who demands a status equal to that of Britain and her Dominions in every respect *now and immediately* and not "the first stage on the journey to it." Then there is the Khilafat question which "the Nation" omits to mention and which must be settled satisfactorily.

### "Poor Girls!"

The courteous explanation offered by the Secretary of the Managing Committee of the Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School in reply to our criticisms and suggestions makes it quite clear that the Committee, in its future programme, has no intention of neglecting the great work of education of Muslim women, which it recognises as a religious duty no less than as a social necessity if the Indian Muslim community is to progress in such a manner as to furnish a sincere example of Islam in practice to the modern world. We suggested in a former note upon this subject that neglect of female education seemed a poor compliment to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, whose name the Committee have given to the new High School. We might have said, with greater justice, that the present condition of the vast majority of Indian women, so long as it is tolerated by "Muhammadans", is an insult to the Holy Prophet himself, the greatest feminist who ever lived, not only in theory but in practice also. He found the women of Arabia as mere chattels in the power of men. He raised them to an honourable and assured posrtion, giving them equal rights with men before the law and the utmost freedom that could be accorded to them consistently with their respect and safety in the state of society in which they had to live. The laws of Islam are not static, they are dynamic, intended not to fetter but inspire the human intellect. Can Muslims of the present day, who claim to follow the example of the Holy Prophet, be indifferent to the sad plight of Muslim women, who ought by now to be a light to all the women of the world.

### East and West.

We do not mean that Muslim women should be Europeanised. Nothing could be further from our thought. Europe has sought to identify men and women—women even in their cry for emancipation have sought to prove that their interests are identical with those of men, so much so indeed in many cases as almost to justify the satire of the humourist who, in retort to "Votes for Women!", shouted: "Babies for men!" Islam has always recognised difference of interests, and ordered justice to the woman, and equality of treatment on the basis of that difference. The idea of monogamy is identification of the woman with the man. The idea of polygamy before the coming of Myhammad, and outside Islam, is the worthlessness of woman save in one relationship. Islam counsels monogamy—where a man and woman can agree—but allows polygamy; regarding marriage as a civil contract between two free creatures in which the woman is subordinate only by the facts of nature. The rights of either party in the other and in children of the marriage are defined by law, and the contract is terminable in the event of disagreement of the parties, or failure of either party to fulfil its terms. Is such an ideal incompatible with modern progress, or with the highest education imaginable of women and men? It is not Islam that has failed in the case of Muslim women, but Muslims who have failed to realise the teaching of Islam. The main difference between European "emancipation" of women and their emancipation in accordance with the teaching of Islam appears to us to be essentially the difference we have already mentioned between the attempt to identify the sexes and the recognition of their separate spheres of interest. In the great days of Islam the world of women had its own intelligence, its own teachers, doctors, philosophers, lawyers and theologians, many of whom became renowned throughout the whole Islamic world. It is a different ideal from that of Europe, but it is not a lower one; and it is compatible with an advance in female dignity and culture such as the material West has not yet even dreamt of.

### The Law of Justice.

The one thing fixed by law regarding the Islamic position of woman is this: that it must be one of justice in the frame of the existing order of society. If the order of human society changes in regard to woman, the position of woman should change with it; and woman must at all times have the legal rights of her position. The present writer well remembers the discomfiture of an English member of Parliament who, presuming on the false idea of Muslim views concerning woman which prevails in England, abused the suffragettes to a well-known Turkish Pasha, supposing that a "Turk" would sympathise with his suggestion of a brutal punishment. The Pasha listened, speechless for a while, and then laying his hand upon the M.P.'s arm restrainingly, remarked: "My friend, you cannot *think* what you are saying. It is a bad thing for me to be beaten by a woman, but it is a far worse thing for me to beat a woman. Your Government is both wicked and foolish to ill-treat those women." "But, Highness, what would you have us do? They are criminals, they break the law." "Revise the law so as to give them all they ask", was the reply. "It is but justice. If in your order of society you let women do the work of men, you must give them the rights of men." The Prophet would undoubtedly have said the same. But as undoubtedly he would have frowned upon the order of society which made women do the work of men, for he respected women.

### No Recommendation.

The following gem, picked up from the columns of "New India," is too precious to be lost to the public. "In 1916 Mr. Arundale, "Organising Secretary of the Home Rule League" wanted to teach dogs to cry for Home Rule: In 1921 small children want to cry "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." in presence of the mighty wives of the Governors, the uncrowned Queen of Theosophists, and the all-wise Editor of "Tomorrow," What impertinence! All "reverence" taught to Indian youths is done away with by Gandhi (we dare not call him Mahatma) in less than 6 months. Even children like big men seen to possess method in their madness!

"One of the worst disservices done by Mr. Gandhi to India is the demoralisation of Indian youth, by encouraging in them irreverence and discourtesy, as he has done by his campaign against schools, parents and teachers. The Indian boy used to be a gentleman, and by his home training was very courteous in his manners. Now he behaves like a western street-boy, has no reverence for age, authority or knowledge, no gratitude for services done to him or to his country, and takes a pleasure in silly insult, presumably thinking that his elders will be troubled by it. When Lady Willingdon attended a lecture at Gokhale Hall, an impudent small boy, whose treble voice showed his youth, yelled at her, "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai." So the lads outside Gokhale Hall last night called out jeeringly the same silly words as Mrs. Besant and Mr. G. S. Arundale passed. The idol of yesterday, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya if he tries to speak in public, is similarly treated. That he has sacrified health, money and time in tireless service of his country naturally does not weigh with the young roughs into whom Mr. Gandhi has transformed the once lovable school boys of India. Only among Co-operators are the beautiful types of well-bred Indian Boyhood preserved.

### Satyagraha in Mulshi Petha.

It is melancholy to reflect that though the Government of Bombay and the Tata Power Company have had ample time to investigate the complaints of the ryots of Mulshi Petha and meet their reasonable demands in the generous spirit which the occasion demanded, they have let go the precious opportunity and by their utterly arbitrary and precipitate methods occasioned universal despair and discontent, which now threatens to take a critical turn. If, instead of pursuing the topsy-turvy methods that have commended themselves to them, both the Government and the Company had from the beginning placed their cards on the table and told the ryots what exactly they stood to receive as compensation at the hands of the Company, there would have arisen no occasion for misunderstandings and all the consequent mischief which has been taking place. However much we regret the need to resort to passive resistance that has arisen, we cannot place the blame wholly on the shoulders of the ryots who are seeking redress of their grievances in this extraordinary way. They are poor, they are ignorant and they are intensely attached to their ancestral homesteads. Knowing all these things—so we must assume—the Government and the Company ought to have proceeded cautiously and in a spirit of sweet reasonableness. They have seen what an amount of suspicion and resentment was occasioned in the minds of even the educated citizens of Bombay by the land acquisition proposals of Government in connection with the new railway terminus at Grant Road and the erection of the Council Hall on the Oval. In deference to public opinion Government had to modify substantially the former scheme and entirely to abandon the latter. How much greater, therefore, ought to have been their caution in seeking to evict from their ancestral villages thousands of peasants?

### What Should Be Done.

The public have never been convinced that the matter was so urgent as to necessitate eviction without proper notice and without the definite fixing of the compensation to be given in each case. It is the utterly arbitrary ways of the Government and the Company and the indecent haste with which they are trying to turn out the villagers that have forced the latter to retaliate in the manner they are doing. The situation is unfortunate in the extreme, but it is still not beyond redemption. The process of eviction must stop, no matter how unpleasant or unfortunate for the Company concerned. The Government and the Company ought, as a necessary preliminary, first to convince the villagers that they will be adequately compensated and resettled comfortably elsewhere, if they so desire. A definite undertaking in this respect ought to find a place in the agreement between the Company and Government and this Agreement in its entirety ought to be published without delay. If the parties proceed in this manner, the villagers may be won over and come to recognise that it is indeed a work of general public utility that the Company is undertaking. At present, however, every movement on the part of the Company's officials goes to strengthen them in the belief that the Company and the Government are out to rob them in broad daylight.

# HOUR OF DANGER AVERTED.

## FRIDAY'S STRIKE CANCELLED.

### EFFECTS OF DISORGANISATION ACCUMULATING

### ORDER FOR COAL DISTRIBUTION.

### MINERS JOINING DEFENCE FORCE.

A sigh of relief will be heaved everywhere on reading the brief but welcome announcement sent by Reuter—and which is the latest message from London on the subject—that "Friday night's strike is postponed."

Details of the latest situation which has led to the cancellation of the strike are lacking. The hope for some settlement expressed, however, in an earlier message, declaring that there was the "obvious air of relief" on the faces of the deputation of the members of Parliament after a dramatic visit to the Premier at midnight" (on the 14th) seems to have been realised.

Meanwhile the Food Ministry has made complete arrangements for distribution of food to meet emergency.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 15, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 16.

To-night's strike is cancelled.

The effects of disorganisation, created by the industrial crisis, are accumulating. The suspension of coalmining has led to the issue of an order under which domestic users will be unable to obtain even a hundredweight per week recently permitted, unless sanctioned by the local authority.

The Gilbertain touch in connection with the defence force is that many miners are joining.

### COMMONS IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15, noon.

It is now possible to give a connected account of the crowded events which took place late yesterday evening, the outcome of which is renewal of negotiations between the miners and Owners, this morning. It appears that the coalowners expressed a [illegible] to members of the Commons and a meeting of the [illegible] was hurriedly convened in the committee room presided over by Mr Marriott. 150 coalitionists and labourites attended and the Owners submitted their case and were closely questioned regarding the alleged unfavourable impression created in regard to the proposed revised wage list, and notably as to the fact that the South Wales miners lose seven shillings each shift. The meeting then decided to invite the Miners to give their views. Mr. Hodges responded and the meeting of members of the Commons was now swelled to two hundred. The meeting terminated after eleven o'clock at night. Shortly after midnight, taxis with several well-known members of the Commons entered the Downing Street, where they remained in consultation with the Premier until 12-50 a.m.

### OPTIMISM PREDOMINATES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
5-15 p.m.

Violent fluctuations of hopes and fears experienced by the nation during the past few days were nowhere manifested so greatly as in the Commons. Optimism predominated when the House assembled at noon and weighed up events of last night. Then the situation was overcast, when it was rumoured in the Lobby that Mr. Hodges had been thrown over by the Miners' Executive and had resigned. This was, however later denied. Reading by Mr. Lloyd George of a letter to the crowded House announcing that the Miners at the last moment had decided not to meet the Owners, who waited for them for an hour at the Board of Trade, evoked indignant cries, mingled with astonishment. No reporters were present at last night's meeting, but it is understood that Mr. Hodge's vital statements were clearly made in response to specific questions. Mr. Lloyd George, commenting on the letter, said no doubt now remained as to what the issue was. Government believed that surrender upon the question of control would be disastrous in the nation's interests.

The Premier's words were hardly uttered, when the sensational announcement was made "To-night's strike is declared off."

### THE OBVIOUS AIR OF RELIEF

#### PARLIAMENTARY DEPUTATION'S DRAMATIC VISIT TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-50 a.m., April 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 16.

Natural reluctance to give up hope is encouraged by the "obvious air of relief" on the faces of the deputation of the members of parliament after a dramatic visit to the Premier at midnight when they remained fifty minutes. On emerging they declined to divulge the conclusions reached, but they appeared very cheerful.

### "SOMMONERS DESERVE CREDIT"

#### FOR OPENING SMOOTHEST CHANNEL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 15, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., April 17.

Morning papers bear evidence of a hasty re-setting of type and modifications of the views, as a result of the succession of dramatic announcements after the bulk of editions had been run off.

The first announcement was Mr. Hodges statement that the Miners were prepared to consider wage-offers provided such would not be a permanent settlement on the district basis, second, that Members of the House of Commons had visited the Premier, and, third, that an offer had been made by Lord Granford on behalf of the owners to meet the miners in a generous spirit at present, to forego all profits and suggesting monthly joint meetings for the adjustment of conditions.

"COMMONERS DESERVE CREDIT."

The only doubt at present raised seems to be the possibility of calling off the strike in view of the shortness of time, while, as regards the general position, the fact that such very promising factors are most unlikely to recur is bound to carry much weight in influencing the parties during the next few hours. It is noteworthy that the House of Commons deserves credit for opening the smoothest channel which has hitherto been discovered in the discontented course which the events are taking.

The Commoners took bit between their teeth and took up the suggestion that was made at the beginning of the dispute that the parties should be heard in the House. [illegible] summoned meetings of the Owners and Miners [illegible] the House of Commons, and after insisting upon getting at the bottom of the matter finally extracted all-round concessions.

### OWNERS' NEW WAGE PROPOSALS

#### POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 16.

12-35 a.m.—Parliamentary Lobby Circles at midnight created a feeling that the Owners' new offer might result in fresh negotiations especially, seeing that Mr. Hodges addressing a meeting of Commoners to-night opened a fresh loophole in declaring that the Miners were prepared to consider wage offers, provided that such would not be a permanent settlement on the District Basis. The opinion is expressed that negotiations may be re-opened during the week-end, but it is feared that the offers are too late to stop the strike beginning to-morrow.

### EFFECT OF PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

#### ORGANISED LABOUR MOVEMENT IN SUPPORT OF ALLIANCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 10 a.m. April 16.

The opinion is generally expressed to-night that the resolution of the parliamentary conference bangs the door to further hope of averting the strike of the Triple Alliance to-morrow. The effect of the resolution is the organised labour movement throughout the country in support of the Alliance and while individual unions outside the Alliance will decide themselves for or against actual strike the position has certainly become much graver and undue optimism cannot be placed upon the eleventh hour public invitation to the mine-owners to-night to meet the miners and discuss the position of the lower paid labourers in coalfields, which is one of the questions the miners' leaders have emphasised.

### FOOD MINISTRY'S ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

#### AMPLE STOCKS OF FOOD

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 16.

11-55 p.m.—Reuter is authoritatively informed that the Food Ministry's arrangements for distribution of food are complete. The stocks of food which are available are sufficient to last out for any conceivable strike, while ample motor transport is available for distribution independently of railways.

### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS NOT TO JOIN STRIKE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 16.

The Electrical Power Engineers' Association has decided not to strike. Its members are employed on railways and tramways and will continue their normal duties, but will not do the work of strikers nor teach volunteers. Yesterday's announcement by the Railwaymen's leaders that all electricians would join the strike is thus premature.

### STRIKE DECISION NOT TO AFFECT IRISH RAILWAYS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 16.

Mr. Thomas states that the strike decision does not affect the Irish Railways.

### ISSUE OF CENSUS FORMS POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 16.

In the House of Commons Sir Alfred Mond announced that the issue of the census forms for April 16th had been postponed in view of national emergency.

### WARNINGS TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND VEHICLES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5-30 a.m., April 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 16.

The Ministry of Transport issues a warning to the owners of horses and vehicles of all kinds, to place them at the disposal of the local commissioners when required.

### MINERS FEDERATIONS' STATEMENT.

#### CONDITIONS FOR TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 3-30 p.m., April 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George read a letter from the Miners' Federation stating that the only condition on which a temporary settlement could be reached was one conceding the principle of National Wages and National Pool and therefore the Miners' Executive felt that no good purpose would be served by meeting the owners in absence of these conditions.

### WHY WAS FRIDAY'S STRIKE CANCELLED?

#### DISAGREEMENT AMONG LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5-35 p.m., April 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 17.

Cancellation of to-night's strike is due to other Unions belonging to the Triple Alliance disapproving of the Miners' refusal to open fresh negotiations on basis of Mr. Hodges' proposal that the Miners would consider the question of wages provided it was not regarded as permanently on the district basis.

Mr. Thomas informed the Executive of the Miners' Federation that in view of the refusal he did not feel justified in calling out the railwaymen. Leaders of the Transport-workers came to a similar decision.

### WHY STRIKE DECISION WAS ALTERED.

#### FAILURE AT TEST OF UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15, 11-5 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 17.

An outstanding fact about the rail and Transport "No Strike" decision is that the Triple Alliance, the greatest Labour Amalgamation of Britain which has been intermittently threatening Direct Action for the past two or three years, has broken down at the first real test of its unity and the Miners' withdrawal from the Alliance would not surprise anyone. The miners were depending upon the Alliance to enforce the principle of National Pool as opposed to the District Wage Basis and with the highest trump card beaten the Miners may be forced to resume negotiations with the owners. Meanwhile the Coal deadlock remains, with Government firmly opposed to resumption of Control.

### DELEGATE CONFERENCE TO BE CONVENED.

#### POLICY OF MINERS TO BE CONSIDERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 7-55 p.m., April 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 17

After decision of the Railwaymen and the Transport-workers the Miners' Executive decided to convene a Delegate Conference to consider the future policy of the Miners. Meanwhile Government decided to proceed with organisation of defence force and arrangements for milk supplies and other services.

Mr. Hodges has officially denied the persistent reports that he has resigned the secretaryship of the Miners' Federation but the fact that serious difficulties have arisen appears to be undeniable.

One of the most dramatic incidents occurred in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Mr. Clynes was explaining that it would be an act of disloyalty for the Triple Alliance to desert the Miners when news came in that they had already done so. News spread throughout the House and Mr. Clynes alone was ignorant until after the completion of his speech.

### GOVT. MEASURES TO MEET SITUATION.

#### ADEQUATE AND COMPREHENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., April 18.

Reuter learns on good authority that Government preparations to cope with the disorganisation threatened by the strike are of a very comprehensive character. They are not in any way strike-breaking measures, but are merely designed to keep the community going. Except for food supplies work has been mainly delegated by the special Cabinet Committee, which is directing the operations to railway companies and local authorities. Offices will be opened throughout the country for enrolment of volunteers and for maintenance of central services and special constabulary. Railways, Gas and Electricity companies have well over a month's supply of coal on which to draw, while arrangements are being made to supply trawlers with bunker coal.

FOOD SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

The food situation generally is satisfactory. No shortage is anticipated and there is no probability of railway sabotage. It is thought that the community should be able to serve itself as regards provision of trains as is done in Sweden. There is a four months' supply of petrol but, difficulties in distribution are possible. The special Cabinet Committee will take greater responsibility with regard to the Bus, Electricity and Gas services in London than in the country and, if necessary, naval stokers will be employed. The Government has a skeleton wireless service for securing communication throughout the country and also an aeroplane service.

### ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CIVIL COMMISSIONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 9 a.m., April 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 17.

For the purpose of assisting local authorities during the present National emergency, a Member of Government has been appointed to proceed as a Civil Commissioner to each of the eleven districts in which England and Wales have been divided under the Emergency scheme. Amongst the appointments are Lord Lytton to North Western District, Sir John Baird to North Midland and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth to Eastern.

### ECONOMIC COERCION OF GERMANY.

#### PROBLEM DISCUSSED AT ELYSEE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. April 18.

Paris.—An important conference was held this morning at the Elysee. M. Millerand presided and M. Briand, the Ministers for War, Finance and Reconstruction, Marshal Foch, General Petain and General Weygand were present. According to the papers, the object of conference was to consider the situation which may arise on May 1st, in the event of Germany's continued failure to meet her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles. It is reported that the military plan for enveloping the Ruhr region, possibly the blockade of Hamburg and all measures for economic coercion of Germany were examined.

### WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE

#### TO MEET AT MANCHESTER ON JUNE 23RD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. April 18.

The World Cotton Conference will be held either in Liverpool or Manchester from June 13th to 22nd. Lord Emmott will preside. The purpose of the conference is to bring together representatives of all branches of the cotton industry of the world with the exception of ex-enemy countries. The subjects will incude increased production of cotton in the British Empire and elsewhere, Universal standards for American cotton, the financing of American cotton for European use and Research problems.

### A DISASTROUS FIRE.

#### THOUSANDS OF HOUSES BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 17.

Makodate (Hakodate?)—Fire has destroyed four thousand houses, including the British Consulate, three Christian Missions, Bank, Hospitals, Schools, theatres and Government Buildings.

## MR. JAMNADAS' GRIEVANCE.

### "CHRONICLE" POLICY IN QUESTION.

### PATRIOTISM—A CONDITION OF SOUL!

### "NOT AT ALL ASHAMED OF BEING AN M. L. A!"

The following is an interview given to the Associated Press of India by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A.:—

Q.—Is it true that Mr. Jinnah has resigned the Chairmanship of the Board of the Indian Newspaper Company?

A.—Yes, it is true. The resignation was accepted by the Board at its meeting on the 14th instant.

Q.—Can you tell me the reason why he has resigned?

A.—I am afraid I cannot, because he has not stated any reason in the letter.

Q.—Is it likely that he was not quite in accord with the present policy of the paper?

A.—I cannot say anything of what Mr. Jinnah thought of the present policy of the paper.

Q.—Do you still continue to be a Director of the "Bombay Chronicle"?

A.—Oh yes, certainly.

OPPOSITION TO "THE CHRONICLE" POLICY.

Q.—How do you reconcile your views which are very well known with the present editorial policy which is decidedly in favour of Non-Cooperation?

A.—I may tell you frankly that I dissociate myself entirely from the present editorial policy of "The Chronicle." You are aware that I have not lost a single opportunity of showing my opposition to the N.C.O. movement. Even in the Legislative Assembly I can claim to have been the one man who has openly declared that the movement must be put down. But I do not think it proper yet to resign from the Board of "The Chronicle." Probably, you do not know that by a resolution recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board held under Mr. Jinnah's Chairmanship it was decided unanimously that so far as Non-Cooperation was concerned the "Bombay Chronicle" was to remain neutral. In the resolution it is clearly stated that the Editor had given an undertaking to the Chairman, Mr. Jinnah, that he should carry out, as he was bound to carry out, the instructions of the Board who, under the Articles of the Association, have the sole right of guiding the policy of the paper.

"HIS GREAT GRIEVANCE."

Q.—Do you think that that undertaking has been carried out?

A.—I am afraid no, and that is my great grievance. I have been away for the last two months and a half and I have been observing painfully how the undertaking solemnly given by the Editor has, in my opinion, been ruthlessly broken. Unfortunately I was not able to see and have a talk with Mr. Jinnah before he left. Otherwise probably I would have succeeded in persuading him not to resign until the policy of the paper was finally settled. I can with certainty say that Mr. Jinnah was of opinion that until at the annual meeting the shareholders decided who should guide the destinies of the paper it should remain neutral with regard to Non-Cooperation. All that I can say is that I entirely dissociate myself from the policy of the paper. I am afraid that the learned Editor of "The Chronicle", for whose abilities I have great respect, has allowed his pro-Moslem leanings to convert the paper into practically an Islamic organ. I admit "The Chronicle" has considerably gone down and I only hope that at the annual meeting to be held in the course of the next month something definite about the policy will be decided.

"NOT ASHAMED OF BEING AN M.L.A.!"

Q.—Do you agree with "The Chronicle" when it attacks the Moderates for saying that Non-Cooperation has failed?

A.—I certainly do not agree with it, because I think I can enlighten you on this subject more than anyone has done so far. The other day speaking at a public meeting Mr. Gandhi claimed that his movement had succeeded because among other things members of Legislative Councils were ashamed of their membership on account of the agitation he was carrying on. Now, frankly, I was very much amused at this remark of Mr. Gandhi and attributed it to his ignorance of the real state of affairs. I can assure you that I am not at all ashamed of my membership of the Legislative Assembly and I may venture to say also that none of my colleagues, I believe, is ashamed of his. On the contrary I am proud of it. Even those prominent Non-Cooperators who publicly denounce us and question our representative character have been the foremost in leading deputations to us that we might put forward their grievances before the Legislative Assembly. I know these methods of the Non-Cooperators of making one statement for the purpose of getting applause at public meetings and doing quite the reverse in practice. Why should we feel ashamed of our membership? Unfortunately the opportunity of speaking on public platforms is denied to us by the tactics of these very friends. And also some of us who believe in serving the country and not in making empty noise on public platforms, do not care to bring out these things unless we are compelled by circumstances to do so.

THE "DANGEROUS GAME."

Q.—Can you give any instance of Non-Cooperators approaching you with a request to ventilate their grievances before the Assembly?

A.—Oh yes, I can give you two or three prominent instances to prove my statement. You probably know that Mr. Girdharilal of Punjab is the right-hand man of Mr. Gandhi. I do not think he can deny that he came with a deputation of Punjab merchants not only to me, but also to other members of the Assembly and urged upon us the importance of protesting against the currency policy in general and particularly against the indifference shown by Government to those who had purchased goods believing that they will have to pay on two-shilling basis. Take another instance. Dr. Savarkar has always spoken on Non-Cooperation platforms. He had no hesitation is going about with Lala Shankerlal of Delhi to members of the Assembly and the Council of State asking them to do their best to get his brothers released on grounds of King's Clemency being extended to them, offering in return an undertaking on their behalf that they would cooperate in working the reforms. Besides, I have letters and telegrams in my possession from a few so-called Non-Cooperators in Bombay asking me to take up their particular cause in the Assembly. Now, in the face of all this it is absurd to talk of members of Councils being ashamed of their membership. If I may say so with due deference to him, Mr. Gandhi has hardly any reason to be proud of his followers. I hope I will not be misunderstood I have not the slightest intention of exposing these good people who certainly were justified in approaching us. But I do feel that clearing inconsistency is so much at a premium among these so-called Non-Cooperators that I think it would be a service to expose them so that they may decide to have the courage of conviction one way or the other and secondly so that the poor masses who will I am afraid, be the ultimate innocent victims of the dangerous game that the socalled Non-Co-operators are playing, may be saved from being misled. That alone is my justification for making this statement.

PATRIOTISM—CONDITION OF SOUL.

I may incidentally refer to the attack made by my friend Lala Lajpat Rai on the Moderates and on Mr. Sastri especially. I may respectfully point out to the La'aji, that it is not in good taste that he should have thought it proper to make this attack at this particular moment. The Councils are all adjourned, and so we cannot answer effectively. The pubilc platforms have been closed to us. I am afraid the Non-cooperation leaders who have not the courage to allow the other party an opportunity to express their views have succeeded in misleading the people so that they do not give us a hearing. Besides, I suspect that the Lalaji with his characteristic shrewdness believing that the Non-Co-operators' case had been rendered weak by the climb down at Bezwada wanted probably to excite the wrath of the crowd against the poor Moderates, who are always an easy target for our Extremist friends who seem to monopolise patriotism. It is hardly necessary to remind the Lalaji, who is conversant with the history of political movements of all civilised countries, that there is not a single honest politician who has not been misunderstood some time or other. There are also many cases in which leaders have been misrepresented by people who ultimately prove to be selfish. Besides, patriotism is a condition of the soul and has hardly any bearing on the outer views a man may hold for the time being. Differences are natural, inevitable. But to doubt other people's patriotism is to doubt it in one's self. If to-day Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali with a very questionable past can throw dust on Madan Mohan Malaviya, Wacha, Annie Besant, Surendranath Bannerjee and last but not least Srinivasa Sastri, it is not a thing of which our countrymen should be proud. If the Editor of the "Chronicle," who has recently come over to India earning his salary as Editor, can call names and charge with treason veteran leaders who have dedicated their lives to the cause of the nation and who have grown grey in the service of their Motherland, surely that is not a condition which a freedom-loving and self-respecting people can be proud of. To me the greatest astonishment is that Mr. Gandhi is unable to see the evil results of the movement. After asserting that to doubt Mr. Sastri's and Mr. Paranjpye's patriotism was to doubt his (Mr. Gandhi's) own, his silent acquiescence in Lala Lajpatrai's remark is amazing. I can only repeat what I said in the Assembly, that I should say of him what he said of Pandit Malaviya: that it is India's misfortune and not his fault that Mr. Gandhi should not give up his temporary idol of Non-co-operation.

[We suggest that the Associated Press should pursue the excellent idea which it has started, and proceed to interview the other members of the Board of Directors of "The Chronicle".—Editor "B. C."]

# "QUITE WELCOME!"

ce.

## RUMOURED INCARCERATION OF ALI BROTHERS.

### MR. MAHOMED ALI'S CHALLENGING STATEMENT.

Mr. Mahomed Ali during his recent visit to Madras delivered a speech in the course of which he said.—

So far as the educated people are concerned let them be content if they are contented with modern education, but they will not stop the progress of the country and for that purpose we are concentrating our attention on three things to be achieved within three months. I am told that Lord Reading is come with a carte blanche from the Cabinet in England. He must have landed yesterday and he must have assumed the reins of power to-day, short lived power shortly to be broken. The people are asking what is he going to do? Some people say that he will hold a Round Table Conference, others say that Ali Brothers are going to be incarcerated. Quite welcome! My old associations of prison life will be renewed, perhaps we might be hanged. That is still higher eminence. But what is incarceration to each one of us who goes to the prison cheerfully like my friend Yakub Hassan and his great patriotic friend? (cheers). The incarceration of each one of us means freedom of the nation. The death of each one of us in the cause of the nation means the life of the nation itself (hear, hear and applause). I am not quite sure whether section 144 of the Cr. P. C. permits me to mention a name that I used to talk of with great veneration—the name of Mrs. Besant. In the days before her internment and during her interment she sent me a short history of the Congress and there she wrote a simple line to tell me that "they only know to live who know how to die." I do not know whether she is still in the land of the living (laughter).

READY FOR ANY SACRIFICE.

But if Lord Reading or Sir William Vincent or any one in Indian Civil Service desire to take us to prison or to deprive us of our lives I can assure them they will be hastening the day when the British Empire would have ended and that would be the death-knell of the British Empire (hear hear). I am quite content that my brother and I give up our lives, if at the same time the British Empire shou'd also breathe its last. (hear, hear). I will stick to the bargain, but I am not quite so sure that the Indian Civil Service would stick to their bargain. What are we to be killed for? Dr. Sapru and my brother passed B.A., in 1894 Dr. Sapru is a great man. It seems to me every one who passed in 94 is a great man. But one who passed in 1894 is great man. But while the halo of greatness with surrounds Dr. Sapru may be larger than that which surrounds my brother, there is a great deal of differences between 1894 and 1921. I am told my friend Sapru has got some sensational disclosures to make. My brother thinks that Dr. Sapru is going to reveal in that Round Table Conference, which is to take place about frontier politics disclosures of a private conference held in June last between him and my brother in which he discussed what was the political attitude of the Mussalmans in India at the present moment towards Afghanistan.

AN INCIDENT RECALLED.

I am not quite sure whether there will not be any disclosures of the time anterior to that when we were being transported from Lansdowne a hill-station in the United Provinces down to Chindwara, we found our friend was travelling in the same train. Well, Mohamed waited for the mountain, but the mountain was afraid of coming out of the first-class compartment, but Mohamed had the courage himself to go to the mountain and frighten that mountain. I do not know whether my friend Sapru is going to make any disclosures of our conversation there. I am not quite sure whether he said very much but whether he said much or little, what he said was not in favour of the Government of which he is a member to-day. (Hear, hear). However, whatever disclousure there was to make about the attitude of the Mussalmans in India towards Afghanistan and an invasion of India from the outside has been made in our letter to the Viceroy of India sent from the jail in Bathoul. We said clearly in that letter that if the Amir of Afghanistan or any outside power—Germans or Bolsheviks—Bolsheviks were not discovered then—or Turks or any outside power comes to invade our country and its people and to subjugate them, we shall not only assist, but we shall consider it our duty to lead the resistance in India. (Hear, hear). We have been made slaves once; we do not want to be made slaves again. But if the Amir of Kakul does not enslave India and does not want to subjugate the people of India who have never done any harm and who do not mean to do the slightest harm to the people of Afghanistan or elsewhere but if he comes to fight against those who have always had an eye on his country, who wanted to subjugate his people who hold the Holy Places of Islam, who want to crush Islam in their hostile grip, who want to destroy the Muslim faith and who were bent on destroying the Khilafat, then not only shall we not assist but it will be our duty and the duty of everyone who calls himself a Mussalman to gird up his loins and fight the good fight of Islam. Well, gentlemen, this was what we said in a letter sent through the Superintendent of our jail and the District Magistrate and the local Government of the Central Provinces to the Supreme Government of India and from the internal evidence of some conversation that my friend and we held with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, I understand that that letter was also communicated to His Majesty's Cabinet. And what was the result? We were in prison and we were let off. (Laughter.)

NO CHANGE IN VIEWS.

To-day we hold precisely the same views without the change of a jot or tittle or an iota and if the Government means to incarcerate us, all I can say is that this Government is more mad than I ever credited it with. Is there no Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of the Government of Delhi or Simla to which His Majesty's Supreme Government of India could be consigned for letting off people for making these sensational disclosures of policy when they make it themselves through all these official channels, and incarcerate them afterwards when the same disclosures were made by their friend, Sapru? Whatever the Government, wants to do it can do. But I assure you and I want to insist upon this point. Do not waste a moment's thought. Do not wake up a single minute in the night. Do not let a single though of this character weary you as to what Lord Reading is going to do. Lord Reading comes as the Viceroy of India. He has a very responsible position laid on his shoulders. I do not want to interfere with his discretion. Let him realise the responsibility and let him do what he thinks best for his country and humanity. I am not hostile to him. I am not hostile to his country. I am not hostile to his nation. But I am in love with my own nation. I am in love with our people and I am in love with our land. I consider it a breach of faith if Mussalmans take a single minute of the time or waste the slightest idea on anything beyond what we intend to do and what we have got to do Do not waste your time. Do not waste your energies but concentrate your attention on what you yourself have got to do and what we have got to do in three months' time. We want men, we want money we want munitions.

WANTED—MEN, MONEY MUNITIONS.

Everywhere you hear the cry "Gandhi Mahatma ki Jai," you want victory for Gandhi Maharaj. Well there was a time when this Government wanted money and it appealed for men, money and munitions. Well, we want money and we appeal to you for men, money and munitions. When the Government, through the money, men and munitions, achieved victory over the Germans, what did you and I get? The Rowlatt Act, the crawling upon our bellies, the lifting of three veils of our womanhood by insolent hands and the torturing our children by asking them to March in the hot sun of May and June thirty-two miles a day. That is what out of that victory we got. But out of the victory for which we want men, money and munitions you will get the inestimable boon which is never given by people but always earned by oneself, the inestimable boon of freedom, the power to destroy Dyerism, the power to cut off by one stroke all the chains and manacles and fetters of the manhood and womanhood of India. That is what we are going to do. What are our men for? In 3 months' time we want one crore of men and women to be enlisted as soldiers in the good fight—peaceful and bloodless fight —over those who vie with the bulk of my brother. We want one crore of men to be enlisted as members of the Congress. Are you willing to enlist yourselves? Yes. Then, four annas is the subscription for a year and I promise you Swaraj within 6 months. Then we want one crore of rupees from the whole of India for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, for national purposes, for national education, for national service, for fighting the good fight. And lastly, we want munitions. And what are our munitions in this peaceful fight? The British Government has machine-guns and their machinegun I am told, can aim and kill at the distance of two thousand yards, while we have a very ancient machine made in our country, made by our own village carpenters that kills at the distance of seven thousand miles over sea and land. (Hear, hear). A shot fired from Madras kills Manchester. (applause). But the root of all these things lies here—the intense love of your country.

NEED FOR SACRIFICE.

Until and unless you think it a dishonour for a single minute to keep out of the ranks of the Congress, and until you think it a shame to wear those old bangles, those earrings and even those jewels in your noses, you cannot achieve your end, not only those of manhood but also of womanhood, so long as India is a widow, I say unless you feel that you should bring money into the coffers of the Congress, the Tilak Swaraj Fund, you cannot attain Swraj and I cannot promise you Swaraj. If you feel the burning love of your country and the intense patriotism that you would rather go naked than cover yourself with foreign cloth, which you should think would burn your body, then I promise Swaraj. This is the time of my prayers and I wish that you will find that I am a man who would stick to my word. You want education: you want higher education and I assure you under Swaraj in India there will be no room for the un-educated and un-cultured. We too want more education even than this Government wants. By the way ever since the Government have developed their love for education you and I know that and even Mrs. Besant when she founded national colleges knew that. I understand she is now shortly going to hand them over to Government. Well, you cannot get higher education before you have received primary education. The primary education for every man, woman and child that possess a soul is this: that each should hate slavery and each should have a passionate love for freedom (hear, hear). Until and unless you can free yourselves you are not fit for any other kind of education; you should take to the charkha which may be women's work. But do you think that you are better than women, The womanhood of India is far more courageous and manly than the manhood. Women still sacrifice their everything to maintain their honour. Will you also sacrifice your every thing to maintain your and their honour? Do not cast a slur on the womanhood of India by saying that the charka is woman's work. Do the woman's work. first and then you will be fit to do man's work. You are doing the work of the eunuch of the world you are doing the work of soulless slaves. To-day there is no manhood in you and there is no womanhood either. Once achieve this charkha and you will succeed with the other work.

THE REAL POSITION.

I read in to-day's "Hindu" a message sent in that very democratic paper called 'People' in England by Lord Ampthill who was once your Governor and for a little while our Viceroy. In that message Lord Ampthill appreciates better than our so called co-operators, what our movement means, what charkha means. The Lord is very much worried and want to make the people of England know that if the movement succeeds more than sixty crores of money which goes to Manchester for the yarn and the piece-goods of Lancashire will cease to go. (Hear, hear). So may British working families will have to starve. He paints a pathetic picture haw in England the workmen will starve, how the people who work in many walks of life, who build the ship and those working in cotton factories, all their families will have to starve. This was the man who was your Governor for your benefit. This was the man who advocated the cause of Indians in South Africa. He calls himself the friend of India even to-day, It reminds me,—I wish the Government to take note of it and I hope the C. I. D. reporter is a good shorthand writer—of a picture when an English matron went with her son to a British academy of pictures and there she saw the painting of Nero's time when good Christians in the early days of Christianity—not these degenerate days—but those days when Christains went to be slaughtered for their creed as the Muslims and Hindus want to do now. There was the picture of Nero's time when English Christians, poor praying Christians, were being devoured by lions. It was a horrible picture and Nero and his Court were witnessing the horrible scene. The child began to cry and the mother thought the poor child was so frightened by this ghatly sight that his little heart was filled with emotion for those poor Christians who were being devoured by the lions. So she said "Jack, Jack; it is n't the men. It is only the picture. You must not mind the poor praying Christians. Now Christians are not thrown to the lions!" But Jack began to weep, his eyes were dim and he said "Nay, mamma: it is n't the Christians that I am crying for. There is one poor little lion that has n't got any Christian at all to eat." (Laughter). Well, that boy was a true British-born Jack. He was sorry for that solitary lion who had no Christian to eat. To-day Lord Ampthill is crying his eyes out and is appealing to his mother to make the people of England understand more and more that before long if this Gandhi's movement succeeds, there will be a solitary British lion with no Hindus and Muslims to rub over and that is the Government with which you co-operate. That is the Government which you accept as your teacher and they are the people that dominate over you. (Cheers.)—The 'Hindu."

## U. S. NOT TO JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### STATE OF WAR WITH CENTRAL POWERS TO CEASE.

### PRESIDENT HARDING ON REDUCTION OF ARMAMETS

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 16.

Washington.—The text of President Harding's message to the Congress reveals that he approved of the termination of the technical state of war with the Central Powers of Europe by a resolution in the Congress with qualifications essential to protect all United States rights. The President definitely declared that the United States would not join the existing League of Nations, but added "In making this announcement to the world we do not in any way surrender our aim for an Association to promote peace in which we would most heartily participate." The President is considering the matter and it is hoped that he will be able to work out a plan for such Association. President Harding wishes to eliminate the heavy burdens of armaments and says that the United States is ready to cooperate with other nations to this end, but that the merest prudence forbids the United States to disarm alone.

## LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 16.

The London School of Tropical Medicine Examination results are as follows:—P. Parthasasathy (Madras), C. L. Sahni (Lahore). Miss A. Shaw, L. M. Sen, B. K. Ray (all Calcutta), D. N. Gore, K. A. Gandhi, N. S. Kotwall, Miss M. Jervis (all Bombay). All the above students have passed.

## SMYRNA AND THRACE FOR TURKS

### AS SECURITY FOR GREECE'S DEBT TO BRITAIN

### COL. WEDGWOOD'S SUGGESTION NEGATIVED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 10 a.m. April 16.

In the House of Commons Wedgwood asked:—Have the Government considered the possibility of intimating to Greece that they are prepared in conjunction with the Government of India to accept the districts of Smyrna and Thrace as security for Greece's debt to Britain?"

Mr. Lloyd George replied. "No."

## GRECO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

### BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY RE-AFFIRMED

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 17.

Reuter understands that Government with a view to clearing up all misunderstandings has sent re-affirmations to Greece and Turkey of its complete neutrality in the Greco-Turkish Conflict.

## BATTLE ON AFIUM FRONT

### TURKISH ATTACK COMTLETELY SHATTERED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 16.

An Athens message states that according to Greek reports from Smyrna thirty thousand Turks attacked the Greeks on the Afium-Karahissar front and the attack was completely shattered. The Greeks captured six thousand prisoners, five guns and twelve machineguns.

# INDIANS' STRIKE IN FIJI.

## BEHAVIOUR UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

### SADHU BASHISHTH MUNI TO BE DEPORTED.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 16.

A communiqué says:—

The Government of India have received intimation from the Governor of Fiji that the strike of the Indian labourers in the Main Island announced in the Press communiqué, dated March 10th, still continues. The behaviour of the strikers is reported to be unexceptionable, and most of the police reinforcements have now been withdrawn.

On the 2nd instant, information was received by the Government of India that it had been decided to deport Sadhu Bashishth Muni to India. A telegram was sent to the Governor of Fiji asking why this measure had been thought necessary and the following reply had been received:—"Muni was deported under the Immigration Ordnance as an undesirable immigrant causing unrest in the Colony. When arrested he was on his way from the strike area to other districts with the object of calling out Labour on preposterous demands."

## SIR A LAWRENCE,

### SWORN IN AS LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 17.

Sir Alfred Lawrence was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice at the Law Courts this morning, by the Lord Chancellor. In reply to the congratulations from the Attorney-General. Sir Alfred said that it was only the Attorney-General's high sense of duty that prevented him from being the welcomed instead of the welcomer. Sir Alfred said he would endeavour to uphold the high traditions of the Office as long as his time of life allowed.

Sydney.—There have been five fresh cases of smallpox on board the Gracchus.

Lieut-Colonel Sir A. Talbot, late resident in Kashmir, left £7,000.

The death is announced of the Wife of Sir James Wilson, late Financial Com-

## FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER.

### SEVERAL ATTACKS ON CONVOYS.

### DETAILS OF ENGAGEMENT.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 15.

The Afgan adventurer, Haji Abdul Razak, who was the source of so much trouble and intrigue with the Mansuds and Wana Wazirs both before and during the advance of our troops to Wana in December 1920, has made Wazirstan too hot to hold him and absconded to Afghanistan a few days before. He was last reported at Musha Nika, which is about 22 miles north-west of Wana and on our side of the border, where he engaged in a systemetic campaign of anti-British intrigue with the tribesmen. He has raised a body of levies composed of hostile Wazirs and Mashuds under the leadership of Mirzan Nokzan Khot Mahsud It is these levies which form the backbone of the various bands of hostile tribesmen which are at present engaged in attacking our convoys and troops in the Wana area.

ATTACK NEAR ROGHA KHOT.

The advanced guard of the Wana Mobile Protective Troops encountered the enemy about 300 strong, in an ambush some three miles north-west of Rogha Khot and drove them off. They however attacked with determination again under covering fire from the lower slopes of Michin Bhaba, which is about five miles east of Wana in a direct line and attempted to rush our troops, but were stopped by our fire. On account of this fighting convoys from Wana and Tanai posts were turned back. The enemy followed up the withdrawal, debouching from the hills on both sides of Wana Tai due east of Wana and enfiladed the near guard. The convoys, however, reached Wana safely. The enemy must have suffered heavily as our guns had excellent targets over open sight, while the infantry claim to have inflicted six casualties. We lost some men including one camel driver.

CONVOY ATTACKED BY MAHSUDS.

On April 6th a miqed body of about 400 Wana Wazirs and Mansuds were discovered in a position two miles north-west of Rogha Khot. The down convoy passed without being molested, but the up convoy, which included thirty camels laden with gun ammunitions was heavily fired upon and most of the camels were hit. A part of the 21st Dogras was fired on while attempting to salve the camel loads. A combined attack was then made on the enemy position by parties from the 58th Rifles F/F. and 2/41st Dogras. The latter were successful in fighting their way to the top of the hill, but were out numbered and driven back after inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. The former Regiment also rendered a good account of itself and are definitely known to have killed eight of the enemy and wounded four. The total enemy casualties are reported to have been ninteen killed and 38 wounded, which number includes their losses in the attack on one of our convoys which took place on 31st March, some six miles south-west of Sarwoki. Sixty rounds of 2-75 gun ammunition have since been recovered from the load of the camels which were killed. One section of the Sixth Machine Gun Company and a detachment of the South Wazirstan military after a forced march from Sarwoki materially assisted in the action. A moveable column from Sarwoki under Lt.-Col. B. U. Nicolay together with the 43rd Gurkhas reoccupied Rogha Khot on April 8th. On April 7th a convoy was fired on near Dargai Oba from the hills north of the road. Darsai Oba is about ten miles south-east of Wana in a direct line. The enemy retired on being engaged by our troops. Two camel drivers and 16 camels were wounded and 26 camels killed. All the camel loads were recovered.

SNIPING NEAR MAMBREZ SAR.

A down convoy was snipped near Mambrez Sar on the same day. Mambrez Sar is about two miles east north-west of Sarwoka. One camel driver and nine camels were killed and sixteen camels wounded. A gang of about 300 Mahsuds attacked our troops on the 10th April between the Shahur Tangi and Hidari Kach, which are about seven and nine miles west of Jandola respectively. The valley runs into the Sahur river from the north-west a little to the west of Shahur Tangi. One company of the 28th Punjabis protecting the down convoy was heavily attacked and took up a position to engage the enemy. About 120 Mahsuds then rushed on the troops, while the remainder kept up a sharp fire on our position from high ground in the vicinity. In the hand to hand fight which ensued our men behaved most gallantly, but were greatly out numbered. All the permanent pickets in the vicinity came into action and suffered casualties. The Mahsuds also kept up a steady fire on reinforcements and on the party attending to the wounded

Our casualties were 26th Punjabis killed—one British officer one Indian Officer and 24 Indian other ranks. We also lost eight men wounded from various other formations engaged in the action, such as the army bearer corps and mule corps. Nine camels and five mules were killed and eleven camels wounded. All our killed and wounded men were recovered The enemy were seen carrying away casulties and undoubtedly had severe losses but, the actual number of men is not yet known. News of the attack reached Sarwokai and two campaigns of the 2/1st Gurkhas were ordered to proceed to Haidar Katch. These forces commenced operations at the mouth of the Spli, to the valley on the north.

# N. W. F. CAMPAIGN.

## IMPRESSIONS OF SOME ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

### HARDSHIPS OF SOLDIERS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 16.

The Associated Press has received from a reliable Frontier correspondent the following particulars of the visit of seven members of the Indian Legislature to Khyber and other frontier stations, where they had an opportunity of investigating on the spot the problems and difficulties connected with the preservation of peace on that troubled border. The party arrived at Peshawar on 8th April and on the morning of the 9th, they proceeded to the Khyber pass. They stopped first at Kachgarhi to see the conditions under which Indian troops and British officers live. Later on, they made a visit for the same purpose to the Fort Maude. They could hardly believe their eyes, when they were shown what life of a British officer in an isolated post meant. They saw a tiny upper chamber reached by dilapidated stairway without furniture or comfort or convenience, which a British officer practically shared with Indian sergeant and where, in addition to other discomforts, he was liable to constant sniping.

AT THE KOHAT PASS.

On Sunday morning, the party proceeded to the Kohat Pass, about twenty miles from Peshawar, where they inspected last of the North-West Frontier constabulary police posts, which is only about one hundred yards from the border A line of these posts protects our people in fertile villages in the valley against raiders from the surrounding hills, and the visitors were able to gain some idea of one of our most difficult problems that is protection of a large number of such fertile villages lying near the border. In addition to the establishment of these police posts assistance has been given to villages to defend themselves by distribution of rifles to responsible inhabitants and four thousand rifles have thus been distributed. The villagers who have been given this means of defence, are quite prepared to stand up for themselves and on more than one occasion they put up good fight against raiders. The party stopped at the Kohat Pass Rifle Factory, which is situated in an independent tribal territory; 800 rifles are now turned out monthly and in spite of primitive methods of manufacture, rifles are said to be satisfactory. A Kohat-made rifle can be bought for Rs. 80, of which a cash discount is allowed. The price of British Government rifle in the same locality is, however, Rs. 1,200. The material of which the Kohat rifles are made is all stolen and consist largely of rails and other plunder secured by raiders, in which a contractor in Jamrud actually conducts regular business with thieves.

AT PESHAWAR.

The party subsequently returned to Peshawar, where they inspected British and Indian infantry lines and station hospitals. New Indian infantry lines were considered to be extremely good, although some criticism was made particularly with regard to inefficient lighting. This will, however, be remedied before long as a scheme for lighting lines by electricity has already been sanctioned. Washing and bathing arrangements were also criticised, but these were not seen under most favourable conditions owing to the prevailing shortage of water. The members of the party also expressed their opinion that dining halls should be provided for Indian troops present or left to take their meals outside, and it was also thought that better facilities for recreation should be given them from the new lines. The visitors went to the old Indian infantry lines and the conditions there provoked the strongest comments the members asked how Government could allow such conditions to continue, declaring that the accommodation was only fit for goats. It was explained to them that only limited funds were available for the purposes of improvement. Total reconstruction of all the old lines would require six and half crores and in the present year only one lakh was available for reconstruction in the northern command. The British infantry lines were considered very unsatisfactory, being old, stuffy and hot. The temporary military hospital, on the other hand, met with commendation. This was built during the recent Afghan War, and has proved very good that it is to be continued permanently. During their visits to Peshawar, the members were entertained at a dinner party at Government House and at a garden party, where they had an opportunity of meeting the leading officials of the our Frontier administration and learning from them something of the difficulties confronting it. The general view expressed by the party was that nobody without first hand knowledge could have any idea of conditions under which our troops, both British and Indian, serve on the frontier and discomforts under which they labour. One member, indeed, is understood to have expressed his intention of publicly retracting his previously expressed belief that the British soldier in India lived in extreme luxury, as compared with the ordinary Indian inhabitant of the country.

## GHILAN FRONT.

### PERSIAN TROOPS TO TAKE OVER

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 17.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Persian troops have left to take over the Ghilan front as withdrawal of the British troops has already begun. Zia-ed-Din, at an official banquet, expressed the opinion that the Anglo-Persian agreement would have caused dissatisfaction in Persia and England.

# TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

("YOUNG INDIA.")

**Suspend Non-co-operation.**

Mr. Syed Riza Ali has addressed a public letter advising me to suspend Non-Cooperation, so as to give Lord Reading a chance of studying the situation in a calm atmosphere. In the first place, I see there is nothing in the atmosphere to prevent a study of the situation. In the second place, what disturbance there is, is either fomented by the authorities, or the situation is so mishanded as to give rise to bloodshed. In the Central Provinces the Government are foisting the drink traffic on a public that is enraged against it. Of Rae Bareilly, not having read newspapers, I have not sufficient data to be able to say anything. In any case, Mr. Riza Ali should address his appeal to the permanent officials who are provoking the people and creating alarm in the country. Thirdly, it is not within the power of any one man, even if he wished it, to suspend a movement adopted by the nation through its representative assemblies. Fourthly, what does Mr. Riza Ali mean by suspension of Non-Cooperation? Should the titleholders temporarily recall their titles, the lawyers resume practice, the school-boys return to Government schools, the spinners put away their spinning wheels, carpenters cease making new wheels, and tipplers renew acquaintance with the publicans? Does Mr. Riza Ali desire that national schools should for the time being close their doors? Unthinkable as it may seem, it is evident that Mr. Riza Ali does not understand the scope of Non-Cooperation, he does not realise that it is like a virtue whose practice cannot be suspended at will. If Englishmen mean well by India, if Englishmen, who are dependent upon India for their maintenance, will be true to their salt, they must be reconciled to the abolition of the drink traffic and the total destruction of the traffic in foreign cloth and, therefore, also Lancashire cloth. Even when the Khilafat is fully protected, and the Punjab wound healed, the drink revenue cannot be revived nor the use of foreign cloth resumed. What surprises one is that there are intelligent and educated public workers in the country who do not see that this Government must proceed from wrong to wrong, so long as it does not cleanse itself of the original sins. No doubt it can, if it will, even without redressing the two wrongs, cooperate with the people in the two great dynamic movements—the battle against the drink evil and reinstatement of the spinning wheel in all its ancient dignity and purity. It will then break the edge of the two wrongs. Such a cooperation by the Government with the people will, however, increase the capacity of the people to ensure rectification of the two wrongs, and for that very reason the Government will not allow the peaceful progress of the drink campaign and boycott of foreign cloth by increased home-manufacture through the spinning wheel.

**Men, Money, and Munitions.**

These were the words in which Mr. Das summed up the All-India Congress Committee's resolution about one crore members, one crore rupees, and twenty lakhs of spinning wheels. This programme is neither elaborate nor intricate. It requires practically no sacrifice. It does require organisation, will, and industry. We have twenty one Congress provinces, and, happily, each province has workers capable of organising their respective provinces for the Congress programme. I would strongly advise them to devote themselves to the working of registering members, collecting subscriptions, and introducing spinning wheels. Let the workers remember that there is no time to lose. We must be able to reach every adult male and female in our respective provinces and give them a chance of coming to the Congress register. We must give a chance even to boys and girls of understanding to subscribe to the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund, and take to every family the life giving message of the spinning wheel. The poorest province need not feel any doubt about its ability to cope with its share of the programme. Orissa is, I believe, the poorest province. I asked the workers there whether they would shoulder their share of the burden. They agreed, nor was there any need for them to hesitate with the Lord of the Universe having his seat in Orissa. They could collect their quota, if it came to the worst, from the pilgrims who visit Puri as also from the rich Mahants and *pandas*, who I feel sure will gladly pay if properly approached. But our hope must centre in the pice of the poor rather than upon windfalls from single places. Nothing gave me greater confidence and greater hope than the sight of thousands of the very poor men at Sakhigopal emptying their pockets of their pies and *paisas*. The Biharis are even collecting *muthis*. With a proper depot for receiving and using such gifts, the crore rupees should be collected without any difficulty whatsoever.

I suggest workers meeting the heads of all the artisan classes. We want carpenters, blacksmiths, washermen, masons, scavengers, shoemakers, tanners, etc., to understand and take part in this movement. They do not need any previous training in science to appreciate the necessity of Swadeshi. They easily understand the intimate connection between Swaraj and the spinning wheel. With our existing caste organisations, which are really trade guilds, we should have no difficulty in reaching the majority of the men and women who are members of these important organisations. It should further be remembered that both men and money are wanted for one purpose, to manufacture and distribute munitions i.e. spinning wheels. We must bring about complete boycott of foreign cloth during this year, and if possible before the end of July next. One crore of rupees and twenty lakhs of spinning wheels is the minimum aimed at by the Congress. It does not include the spinning wheels that were already working before the 31st December last. Of course counts we require 6 lbs. of cloth per head per year. We, therefore, need 1800 million pounds per head for the nation. In order to manufacture this quantity of cloth in a year, of say three hundred working days, and if a spindle gives ¼ lb. per day i.e. 150 lbs. per year, we require 12 million spindles. What the Congress expects by the end of June is 2 million or a sixth of the total requirement. It is not an extravagant presumption to make that if we succeed in introducing two million spinning wheels during three months, the momentum received by the movement will double the number of wheels during the next three months without much effort. We have probably fifty million families in India counting six members for a family. The problem, therefore, is one of only reaching two million out of this large number of families.

If the existing workers have the faith that I have in the spinning wheel, they will do well to learn spinning and understand the structure of a spinning wheel so as to be able to distinguish a good wheel from a bad one. They must not on any account introduce a wheel that does not satisfy the test already suggested by me in the issue of the 6th instant. I need hardly point out that the workers will produce less impression, if any at all, if they do not religiously eliminate foreign cloth from their wardrobe. We are not going to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth this year, if we do not ourselves make the beginning at once and set an example. One big thing well and truly done must result in giving us confidence, hope, and courage.

**The use of the Crore Rupees.**

A newspaper, I am told, has put the question as to what the Congress will do with its crore. The natural answer is 'for the use stated in the Congress resolution' i.e. for the attainment of Swaraj through non-violent Non-Cooperation. The only activity involving financial obligations is that of spinning, organising national service, in some cases supporting lawyers, who might have suspended practice and cannot be included in the national service and for supporting national educational institutions. The latter three, however, really bear again on spinning. For all the workers and all the schools and colleges must be mainly occupied in promoting handspinning and hand weaving if we are to achieve a complete boycott of foreign goods before the end of the year. These are the only uses that I can conceive in connection with the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund. Seventy-five per cent of the funds are to be controlled by the provinces collecting them. And subject to the instructions framed by the All-India Congress Committee, the provinces have unfettered discretion as to their use for the attainment of Swaraj.

**Amazing Misconceptions.**

There is a homely proverb in Gujarati which means, a noted banker continually adds to his wealth, as a notorious criminal continually comes in for undeserved blame. Whether I am to be regarded as a reformer or a criminal, the situations I find myself in are most curious and often embarrassing. The people credit me with supernatural powers when the only powers I have are derived from my scrupulous regard for truth, an unquenchable industry, fair play to opponents, readiness always to admit mistakes, and an incessant appeal to reason. But the simple minded masses will not believe me when I tell them I possess no extraordinary powers. Similarly those who are not accustomed to absolutely honest dealings in politics persist in crediting me with all kinds of wickednesses. The "Morning Post" believes that the strike in Fiji was due to the efforts of a Sadhu sent there by me. Now I do not know who the alleged Sadhu is. I have certainly sent no one to Fiji to advise a strike. At the same time the strike having been declared in Fiji, the strikers have my sympathy. All the evidence in my possession shows that Fiji is a huge exploitation camp in which the poor Indian labourers are used by the sugar planters for their fabulous profits.

**The "Times of India"**

Somewhat similar to the misconceptions I have alluded to is that of the "Times of India," to whose two recent articles a friend has drawn my attention. Not being able to read newspapers regularly, I do not know how much more I must be misrepresented by other journals, when the "Times of India," which is supposed to know one better, I hope, innocently misunderstands me. One article credits me with having suspended Non-Cooperation in that I advised the All-India Congress Committee to concentrate on men, money, and the spinning wheel. I fear I cannot take the credit, for I have not advised suspension; and I have already shown in answer to Mr. Riza Ali how it cannot be suspended. In the other article brought to my notice, I am not now 'the Mr. Gandhi of old' and, therefore, the reader is told, I will not admit defeat which Non-Cooperators are said to have suffered in the first stage.

I see not only no defeat so far but I am amazed at the awakening among the people. I hold that it is a great thing to have created a strong public opinion against the institutions on which a Government builds its credit. The "Times of India" considers Non-Cooperation 'to be an easy descent to hell.' I respectfully urge that it is a difficult ascent to heaven. If it was a movement to produce anarchy, surely it could be precipitated any moment. The "Times of India" and other critics, who, I believe, are anxious to understand the inwardness of the struggle, will do well to appreciate the fact that not only I but *all* the leaders are doing their utmost to prevent anarchy. It is no use isolating me from the rest. The critics, who continue to suspect the Ali Brothers, do themselves and the cause a great injustice. The Brothers' position is perfectly clear and intelligible. To them violence is lawful under given circumstances. As Maulana Mahomed Ali often puts it, war is bad but there are worse things than war. The British Government has no two opponents more honourable than the Brothers. They mean no ill in a spirit of wantonness. They are honestly and industriously endeavouring to secure a peaceful settlement But should their effort prove vain, either for want of response from the Government or the people, as lovers of their faith, they will not hesitate to precipitate war if they could, I refuse to be considered so simple as to be readily taken in by my companions. I believe my companions to be incapable of deceiving me. I believe them, to be God-fearing, brave, and honourable men, whose association I prize as a privilege. As for my own attitude, whilst my faith would not permit me to invite or encourage a war of violence, I do contemplate with equanimity a state of war in preference to the present state of effeminate peace imposed by force of arms. And it is for that reason that I am taking part in this movement of non-violent Non-Cooperation even at the risk of anarchy being the ultimate result. The critics of Non-Cooperation, might, if they will, see in every one an intense desire to prevent anarchy and bloodshed. In any case, whether non-cooperators are understood or not, they cannot afford to lose patience. They must continue to walk along the chosen and narrow path.

**One man one vote.**

A question has cropped up whether the Congress constitution allows of plural voting. In my opinion the new constitution, is based on the principle of 'one man one vote.' We have avoided property qualification. And it seems to me that one person cannot have his name registered on more than one register.

**Repression in C. P.—Lala Bhagwandinji**

Lala Bhagwandinji has been tried and, having declined to defend himself, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. I have not seen the charge sheet against him, but this I know that he was Superintendent of the Swaraj Ashram at Nagpur and was doing excellent work. Now the Government has directed its attention to Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti. Mr. Joshi is a selfless and enthusiastic worker possessing considerable influence in his district. It seems to be the intention of the C. P. Government to cut off 'tall poppies.' But I hope they will find that there are more tall poppies than they can conveniently cut off.

M. K. G.

## SEQUEL TO CENSUS ENUMERATION.

### ALLEGED MURD OF JAT JAMINDAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, April 16.

Two accused, named Murari and Kundan in the case of the alleged murder of a Jat Zamindar named Ganasha were put up before Mr. N. H. Gordon, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra. It is alleged that owing to accused being entered in the census returns as *Chamars*, there was a quarrel between them and the Jat Zamindar, in the course of which Murari stabbed the deceased in the chest, and killed him. Accused Kundan, it is alleged, caught hold of the deceased while he was being attacked. The Prosecuting Inspector atppeared for the Crown and the accused were defended by Mr. M. Beharilal and Mr. Sorabji. Formal evidence was recorded and the case adjourned.

## PROSCRIBED PUBLICATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 16.

The Chief Commissioner Delhi, declares the following to be forfeited to his Majesty in exercise of the power conferred by section 12 sub-section 1 of the India Press Act 1910; all copies of the issue No. 5 January, 1921 Vol. 1 of Monthly magazine in English entitled, "The Independant Hindustan" published by the Hindustan Ghadr party and all other documents containing matter of the said magazine, an Urdu poem headed Juzba-e-muslim, a Hindi pamphlet entitled "Bharat pukar", and a Hindi leaflet headed Julumia (oppressor) beginning with the words "Oh oppressor, why have you brought Bharat (India), a country great and pious", ending with the words "Oh people, go and tell those who are not acquainted with these affairs and matters——".

## BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The Beighton hockey tournament opened to-day. Altogether twenty-four teams had entered, out of which nine came from up-country. Of the local teams Customs, this year's league champions, are the strongest combination and they share favouritism with Jubbalpore, who won the Aga Khan cup only the other day. Four matches were on the programme for the opening day and all of them came off. Towards the end the weather turned foul.

The results are:—Asansole beat Dacca Military police, four goals to nil. Customs beat Royal Scots Fusiliars, eight goals to one. Sibpur beat City, Nine-love. Greer beat police, two to one.

## DR. CHOLKAR SEDITION CASE.

### INSPECTOR'S CURIOUS VIEWS ON GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 16.

In the Dr. Cholkar Sedition Case in cross-examination by Mr. Abhyankar, the City Inspector, Mr. Ganafarath said that when Dr. Cholkar used to speak in a language difficult for him to understand he used to listen and then make a brief abstract of what he had listened to. Witness did not know if Kamat's report represented whole of Dr. Cholkar's speech but stated that Kamat had written much more than he had done. He admitted he was likely to make more mistakes than Kamat in reporting a speech. According to him the burden of Dr. Cholkar's speech was the replacement of the present system of Government and the change of Government into a Government of the Indian people appointed by the Indian people. The witness further stated that Dr. Cholkar did say that the Viceroy should be appointed by the King Emperor, but he should be elected by the people of India and that the present system of Government by which the Viceroy and Governors were appointed otherwise should now be a thing of the past.

**FREEDOM TO BE RESTRICTED.**

He could not say if his report should be believed whenever there was a difference between his notes and that of Kamat's. Witness stated that Dr. Cholkar admitted every man to be free whereas he did not want any man to be free because there may be quarrels in the absence of supervision, and that was all the difference between his and Dr. Cholkar's views on the topic. Witness said the word *Sarkar* meant the British Government in India and that the term could not be applied to any other Government and it was with this fact in mind that he listened to the whole of Dr. Cholkar's speech. In the end witness admitted that in Marathi the word *Government* meant *Satrkar* and the words British Government meant British Sarkar. The case stand adjourned till 18th instant.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTICES OF APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

**ARMY DEPARTMENT.**

Major E. G. S. Trotter becomes Lt.-Col. and Captain B. I. B. Merritt, 2nd Battalion 110th Gurkha Rifles becomes Major. Lt.-Col. H. B. Melville and Major V. B. Mesfield retires.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. Burke Executive Engineer, Assam, officiates as Under-Secretary to Government of India, P. W. D. vice Mr. A. Bremner on leave for six months. Mr. Lee Assistant Controller, Calcutta, has been appointed Deputy Controller of Munitions, Calcutta.

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.**

Major L. M. Heath, Capt. J. W. Bream, Capt. C. R. Shallow and Major W. L. Meade have reverted to military duty. Mr. H. R. Bynch-Blosse, I.C.S., on reversion is granted privilege leave for five months and 16 days.

**REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPT.**

Mr. F. Trafford, Conservator of Forests on return from leave is posted to Assam.

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. M. N. Murray officiates as Managing Governor of Imperial Bank of India vice Sir Robert Aitken on leave.

**RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. H. G. N. White, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, N. W. Railway, is placed on special duty under Railway Board Capt. R. E. Gordon, R. E. Assistant Executive Engineer is posted to N. W. Railway.

**INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.**

The tea Cess shall be four annas per hundred pounds from 1st May.

## PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

### A SPLENDID SHOW.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall visited Mr. R. K. Phadke's art exhibition at Rambag, near C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, yesterday afternoon, and examined the examples of the celebrated sculptor's, the coloured wax-work figures no less than the severer marbles, with keen interest; which changed to wonder when they heard the artist was self-taught.

The exhibition will be open to the Bombay public every day for the next two months from 3 to 11 p.m. It deserves a visit from all those citizens—we wish they were more numerous—who love to study or encourage Indian art of a high order.

## ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

Rain has fallen locally in Kashmir, Mysore, and southeast Madras with few falls in Assam and Bengal. Chief amounts are Burdwan ¾ inch, Mussooree. Sonamarg and Chitaldrug ½ inch.

Forecast-Extension in Malabar and Bengal.

It is notified that the Viceroy will arrive at Simla main station at 4 p.m. and not at 12.15 p.m. as previously stated.

At the Patna High Court, on Friday, Justice Sir B. K. Mullick on behalf of himself and the Chief Justice delivered judgment on appeals in what is known as the Parsenath Temple Case. The appeals prepared by both sects were dismissed with costs.

# FAMINE IN DOHAD.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

### CRYING NEED FOR HELP.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, Jhalod Bhil Conference write to say:—

We passed through a part of the famine stricken area of the Panch Mahals District on our way to the Jhalod Conference and had ample opportunities of seeing the condition of the people and the relief work carried on by the non-official agency as also of consulting experienced merchants of the locality about the present situation.

We must in the first instance set down our vivid impression about the remarkable awakening among all classes of people. Success of the Jhalod Conference is a sufficient testimony of this fact. Swadeshi is no longer confined among the Brahmans and Banias but has penetrated the lowest strata of society. We may not forget the ladies who attended the Conference in hundreds and who hastened to ply the spinning wheel set before them and promised to introduce it in their homes. National primary schools have also been recently opened at Jhalod and Limdi, Garbada and Jeshawada. The secondary school at Jhalod has been nationalized. Bhils are boycotting Courts and settling their disputes by arbitration.

**DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.**

This fair prospect is darkened by the ghastly famine which rages in the land. But Government would not admit the very existence of famine, much less relieve it. Government has admitted a total failure of crops by suspending the revenue demand. And yet we have the pathetic spectacle of a tutored Director of Information belying his mission by vaguely contradicting the patent facts. The leading merchants of Dohad, intimately acquainted as they are with the conditions of their customers have hastened to challenge the Director's statement on two points. They admit that a few Bhils cross over to Malva to earn the wages of wheat harvest even during normal times. But a large majority would not be induced to leave their homes well provided with sufficient stocks of maize. What else but dire necessity, the merchants contend, would drive hundreds of Bhils to foreign land leaving nothing behind them except their desolate huts barred by ominous thorns? The same answer is given as regards digging lotus-roots from the Dohad tank. The roots cannot be dug out when the tank is full and are dug out even when the tank is dry by a few Bhils generally to provide some special demand. But the spectacle of hundreds of Bhils coming from far and near to dig out lotus-roots for using them as daily food cannot be accounted for in the opinion of the permanent residents of the place, except by famine conditions. In both the cases the difference between the normal and present conditions is patent to all but those who will not see.

The Director of Information refer to the closing of the Gadoi work because some employment was available in the neighbourhood. The Director does not plead the inadequacy of the number of employees in the work. May we then ask him about the nature of the other work that was suddenly made available to the employees? We challenge him to contradict any of the published statements regarding the thoughtless vapourings and heartless satires regarding Home Rulewallas and spinning wheels in which irresponsible officers indulged during their hurried tours? May we further inform the official informer that in spite of the Collector's vague promise to open works after Holi only one work has so far been opened at Gadoi in Dohad taluka while none has been opened in Jhalod taluka which is more seriously affected. But Gadoi is destined to be the grave of all official reputation and competence. For as soon as it was opened it drew more than 500 men and belied all official excuses for not starting it earlier. The number of employees was fixed at 500, and Daily wages were fixed at 8 pice for men 6 pice for women and 5 pice for children to be paid on completion of specified work. Imagine, therefore, the havoc created among these people when they all received their weekly wages generally at the average rate of 3 to 4 pice a day after making deductions for short work. A volunteer returned post haste from Gadoi to inform us about the misfortune of the people of whom only half a dozen continued on the work. We understand that officers are busy hurrying through new files and papers and preparing new ones. But with all that they can be deemed no more competent than a quack doctor who after cutting a vein in course of an unsuccessful operation makes equally awkward attempts to stop bleeding.

**CRYING NEEDS.**

To come, then, to the crying needs of the situation. Fortunately the Famine Relief Committee has already set machinery of relief with the assistance of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. The Committee has collected in all Rs. 2,114 for relief in this area and remitted Rs. 1,000 to the Dohad Committee which is also entrusted with work in the Jhalod taluka. Ten selfless young men have so far volunteered to work throughout the famine season and have been placed in charge of ten centres 6 in Dohad and 4 in Jhalod taluka. They have set up in all about 250 spinning wheels in the central and surrounding villages. All spinners are paid at the rate of 2 annas or 2½ seers of maize a day for spinning from morning to evening. The demand for more wheels is pouring on the Central depot at Dohad which cannot cope with it.

Another minor method of employment may also be noted. A Bhatia lady has placed a sum of Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the Dohad Committee for digging a new pucca well at any convenient place in the affected area. The well would not only supply water where its need is sorely felt but would also give employment to those who would quickly relish it. Scarcity of water as well as employment is acutely felt in many of the villages and philanthropist may be well advised to give money for repairing old wells and digging new ones.

It is as necessary to provide for the old and the infirm as it is to employ the able-bodied destitutes. The Lohad Committee has received about 700 rupees for doles which have begun to be distributed. A Committee has also organised at Jhalod with about Rs. 1,500 at its disposal and has undertaken to contribute its mite towards dole relief in the taluka. More money is however urgently needed to support hundreds of helpless destitutes in the whole area.

Here again the supine attitude of Government deserves to be noted. At the suggestion of Mr. Parabtamdas Thakordas, the Secretary at the Dohad Committee addressed a request to the Sheriff of Bombay for a grant out of the funds of the Permanent Famine Committee. The Sheriff has directed the Dohad Secretary to approach the Commissioner, Northern Division. It was not surprising to see the official heads of Dohad and Jhalod Taluka offering sums to the local leaders for giving doles to the old and infirm. It is understood however that these sums can be secured by putting officers at the top of the local committees. Now that both the taluka committees have been thoroughly organised on non-official lines they may be trusted not to barter their independence for a mess of borrowed money. It is for the Bombay Committee to consider if it will follow the precedent set by its predecessor by working through non-official agencies. Will the people of Bombay wake up in time and call upon their Committee to generously assist the non-official Committees fighting famine in their talukas?

Clothes are also urgently needed to cover the limbs of hundred of elderly girls and women.

We, therefore, appeal for funds for providing spinning wheels and digging wells as also for giving doles and free clothing. The need is urgent. It is hoped that the response will be full and generous. All subscriptions should be sent to Mr. L. R. Tairsi, 70 Apollo Street, Bombay or to the Secretaries, Gujrat Provincial Congress, Committee, Ahmedabad. Clothes should be sent direct to Mr. Manekjal Dwarkadas, Secretary, Famine Committee, Dohad.

## GURUDWAR BILL.

### CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 16.

The last meeting of this session of the Punjab Legislative Council was held today, the Hon. Mr. Butler presiding. Sir William Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi and Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice, were among the visitors. On the agenda paper there was a large number of amendments to the Gurudwara Bill but the Council proceeded with Sardar Mohtab Singh's motion to the effect that the consideration of the Gurudwara Bill be postponed till the next session of the Council. The motion was debated at length, every member supporting it and was carried unanimously.

The Council was then prorogued till the 9th of May.

## BEHAR PUBLICITY BUREAU

### NO MORE PAMPHLETS AGAINST SPINNING WHEEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 16.

At the recent Conference of officials and non-officials presided over by the Hon. Le Messurier it was decided to reorganise publicity activities and to constitute a Publicity Board for that purpose. At its first meeting, the Board laid down its policy regarding the pamphlets that they should be educative and political. It was also decided that pamphlets against the spinning wheel should not be issued.

## BURMA NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 16.

The suspension is announced of royalty and rents on tin and wolfram mines with effect from the 1st January last. Payments subsequently made will be refunded.

The Maymyo week, which began on the 13th instant, promises to be one of the most successful on record.

Mr. H. O. Lanchaster, Town-planning Expert, who arrived here towards the end of March, has since been busily engaged with the Chairman of the Rangoon Development Trust, investigating the [illegible] statistics and important proposals for radical treatment of urgent problems which are understood to be nearing [illegible]

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflamation, cough, cold, cuts bruises, etc.

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy, Costs 10 As. Only. Get one and keep it handy can be had everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

TRY

IONA BLEND SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY

a peg of your choice.

PELLISSON PERE'S 10 YEARS OLD FRENCH BRANDY

the peg to delight

Delbeck Dry Champagne 1911-1917 VINTAGE

to refresh and rejoice.

*Sole Agents and Importers :—*

D. Cowasji & Co., Ltd.,

ARMY CONTRACTORS 20, Fort Street—Fort, BOMBAY.

"LIBERTY"

FOR

AUTO ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS

Nothing but the best

The Liberty Motor Co.

Telegram—"WIREWHEEL" Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 41

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS

THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc. Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission.

Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time.

*Offices:—* Parvati Bhuvan Sandhurst Road, *Workshop:—* Sandhurst Bridge,

BOMBAY—4.

WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.

O. C. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.

No family rich or poor shoud be without one.

ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 3.

THE FIVE FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY IN INDIA.

They serve when the need is sorest.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

For all Fevers be it Malaria, Influenza, Plague, etc., etc. Commands the confidence of the country which looks upon it as a national cure in fever seasons and epidemics. No home should be without this truly marvellous remedy.

LYNSOLA.

The popular Indian Cough and Cold Cure. So effective, so harmless and so agreeable to taste! What mother readily gives and children readily take. Remember is absolutely harmless and gives tone to the chest and lungs.

LAOCOON PAIN RUB.

For all pains of the body. A boon to sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, Headache, Stiff and Painful Joints, Lumbago, Pain in the Back and all other Painful Affections of the Body. Pain-Rub has often turned despair into delight.

HEALO (SKIN OINTMENT.)

Works wonders in all discases of the skin, Unquestionably the absolute cure for Bad Legs, Eczema, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Boils, Eruptions, Chaps and all other troubles of the skin. Do not say your case is hopeless. Healo has achieved popularity in weeks what other like preparations have taken ages to do. The use of Healo Skin Soap prevents Skin troubles. Unsurpassed for Dry Skins.

ANGEL'S BABY BALM.

For all troubles infants and children are heir to. Surely a boon to mothers who invariably employ it when children are suffering from Colic, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Rickets, Restlessness, Crying without any apparent cause, Peevishness, Clay Coloured Stools, Indigestion, Difficult Breathing, Cold in the Chest, Sleeplessness, etc. "It has **saved** me many a Doctor's bill" writes an enthusiast.

Madan Sons & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

# KATHIAWAD LETTER.

## POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

## FULL STEAM AHEAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 12.

After many vicissitudes, after discussions and disputes, difficulties and detracticies, the Political Conference which has after all come to stay—is facing with its huge possibilities and prospects the eager masses of the now rejuvinated province of Kathiawad. It is no playing with truth or exaggeration to say that the new blood and the new life now produced in Kathiawad partly by the activities of Mr. Manlal Kothare and partly by the over-acts of the Unvarnished autocracy of States like Jamnagar and Porbander and the rest of their ilk, the heart of Kathiawad was throbbing sensitively and looking forward with great hopes to the issue of the Conference; and when it came at the hands of our own Gandhiji, the matter reached every corner of Kathiawad like wild fire, and the enthusiasm it evoked was unbounded. All the parties accepted the decision. The province as a whole, pronounced its benedictions over it, and the people are jubilant.

CONFERENCE TO MEET AT RAJKOTE.

An important aspect of the Conference is that the generous and the courageous Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, has, ultimately given his consent to hold the Conference without limitations within the limits of his jurisdiction. Preparations are progressing with feverish speed and enthusiasm, and before the 25th, when the session is to begin, the indefatigable workers of the Conference will see that a magnificent pandal to accommodate at least ten thousand souls is constructed. Nor are the food and the lodging committees are sleeping; they are making complete arrangements for boarding and lodging for at least twenty thousand people. All the materials necessary for boarding and lodging are being requisitioned by the committees from the good people of Rajkote and the Thakore Saheb, has laid all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Conference. Now is the time, therefore, for that remnant of sceptics to close their quarters and join hands with this noble band of wonderful workers in the Conference.

"BURY THE HATCHET!"

The present is not the time for raking past memories, finding faults and recriminations. The times in Kathiawad have changed; the hearts of people have changed and those little Czars of Jamnagar, Porbander and Junagadh are out to repress with a heavy hand any sign of progress or agitation within and even without the jurisdiction of their respective States. We have no axes to grind, we have no ulterior motives in our minds, we have no intention of blackening them or defaming their persons. We have the most open and honourable intentions of cleansing the machinery of the States, of asking them to replace old systems by ones more in accord with modern ideas wherever necessary and to find out ways and means, to perpetuate good relations between the people and princes. We have to criticize them for some of their actions, to point out to them the evils in their systems and to beseech them to respond to the recommendations of His Majesty's Government, to transfer responsibilities to the people, according as circumstances demand. All this requires the united strengthen both of mind and of character of the whole province and every one, must now, come forward to help this great cause of the province.

FULL STEAM AHEAD.

The orders for all citizens of the country now should be "Full steam ahead." Not to look back, not but to look straight to the front and to march steadily towards the cherished goal of the country. Workers from all parts, from Bombay and from obscure corners of Kathiawad, must now run up to the field of activities, the wealthy should pour out their riches for the cause, and the rank and file should prepare to invade Rajkote before the coming 25th. Our Bombay merchants, most of whom are Kathiawadis should now make up their minds to leave their busy occupations and to be present on this occasion of the first real endeavour of the emancipation of the downtrodden masses of Kathiawad. The call of the country has come, and all and sundry must respond to it and be prepared for the coming great days of 25th, 26th and 27th April.

## TEMPERENCE PROSECUTION IN PATNA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 16.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bihar has reserved orders in the case in which five men are being prosecuted on charges of being members of unlawful assembly and as such having forcibly painted the face of one Hulas Chamar and put him on the back of an ass and taken round the lanes. The complainant in cross-examination stated that he was painted and taken round as a matter of fun. The defence appears to be that the case was fabricated at the instance of the lessee of the toddy shops, which have been affected by the temperance activities of the accused.

The 2/123rd Outrams Rifles have been disbanded.

On Friday night at 11 p.m., a huge fire, which lasted till 5 a.m., broke out in a godown in Chowk Karmon Deorhi which enveloped five shops, two lawyers' offices, big godowns below and a stable. Several houses have fallen and others in a dangerous condition will have pulled down. The Sava Samiti people did much useful work. The damage is estimated at about one lakh not insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers, Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D. D. Postwalla & Co.

273, Hornby Road, FORT.

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs.2/8&3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds. £10,00,000
Total Assets. £23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Tele. Address: "SEEDS".

Tel. No. 1885.

USE

DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING

MANTLES

*IMPORTERS:—*

The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,

HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT

Opp. Empire Cinema.

Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Everything for the Motorist.

Regular Petrol Supply.

Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

He's Happy!

As your baby grows happily from month to month he needs a changing food to keep him strong and contented. THE 'ALLENBURYS' FOODS contain graduated proportions of the elements essential to your baby's brain and body development.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

*Obtainable of all Chemists*

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

Special representative for India

A. H. P. JENNINGS,

Box 2198, CALCUTTA.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 4. Spare Calendar As. 4.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2. Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

PETROL

"Barnet Glass," Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.

*Can be had from* H. A. KADIR & Co., Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

Tele. "Motorstore."

Rai Sahib Dr. K. C. DAS'S

HEALTH RESTORER.

The most useful guide for HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY and even a companion for young and old. Distributed gratis and post free.

*APPLY TO :—*

THE SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY.

30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

Eastern Paints & Oils Mfg., Co.

Manufacture of

Oil Paints
Boiled Oils
Distempers
Enamels, etc., etc.

Equal any Imported Quality
Economical in use and Price.
A Real Indigenous Manufacture
Complete Rates.

Uudertake Contracts For Painting.

Residential Houses, Garden, Fences, Clubs, Playgrounds, Boats, Steamers, Etc., Etc.

*Up to Date Style and Prompt Execution*

Tele. Address "EASTPAINTS"

22-24, Love Lane, Mazgaon, BOMBAY.

Motorist

*We undertake*

Repairs
Overhauling
Painting
Vulcanizing and
Everything for and
To a Car or Lorry.

*We also undertake to*

Garage and Supply

PETROL

THE

Indian Automobile

Company, Limited.

Garage and Works:—
310, Lamington Road,
(OFF JACOB CIRCLE).

(NEXT AUCTION 30TH APRIL.)

# Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

## MOCRACY AND EMPIRE.

Democracy and the British Empire: By Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw (Constable).

Whoever knows "Democracy at the Cross-Ways" knows that Prof. Hearnshaw has the courage of his convictions. This new book carries the argument of his earlier publication one step further. The first three lectures, called Sections, are merely an historical introduction. They are eloquent and glisten with the rare spoils of extensive studies freely poured forth. But they are merely introductory to the main thesis of the book or pamphlet—it is little more—which is to establish and recommend to all serious-minded citizens of the Empire three propositions. The first of these, which the author reaches at the end of his historical argument in his last section, is that "Direct Action" or the "General Strike" is as diabolical a foe of Democracy and western civilization as was Prussianism; and while that was an external foe, this is an internal one. But the methods of the proletarian dictators of the army of Labour are not at all different from those of the Prussian—"elaborate organisation, skilful formulation of plans, laborious accumulation of funds and munitions, secret diplomacy, insidious propaganda, drastic control of the press, cunning manoeuvring for position, deliberate and exasperating provocation, diligent search for a strategic pretext for declaring war, supreme disregard of treaty obligations, frightfulness in the prosecution of the war."

Professor Hearnshaw's second proposition is that the political knight-errants of the Round Table are pursuing a will-of-the-wisp. What they are working for is a transformation of the British Empire into a Federation,—a bundesstaat, with a new federal parliament and a new federal cabinet placed over the existing parliaments and ministries of the various members forming the Empire. Our author does not go as far to the other extreme in this matter, as does, for instance, General Smuts. He does not hold as does the General, that to try to transform the British Commonwealth of sister nations into an Empire, would be to "standardise" it, to "denationalise the sister nations," to degrade the Commonwealth which is "much more than a State" and "far higher than an Empire," into something of a lower vitality and a more vulgar mould. He sees, however, that merely as a matter of political mechanics, the difficulties are insuperable in the way of constructing a federation out of the present partners in the Empire And he concludes in favour of trying on the one hand to construct the machinery of a mere Confederation— a Staaten-bund, at the top, and on the other hand, as regards Great Britain and Ireland, of trying some scheme of devolution to take the place of the present Cabinet and Houses of Parliament, which are daily and hourly becoming less efficient.

Professor Hearnshaw's third proposition has reference to this devolution. He holds that our present system of representation is played out. It is based upon the principle of locality, but it is his conviction that localities in the British Isles—the county, the borough, etc.—are no longer living entities. They "lack corporate life; they have no common consciousness, no united interests, no general will. "This may remind the reader of Mr. Well's's idea that modern transport [illegible]ement has increased the radius of [illegible]d movement of the individual, the life a[illegible]reater mobility of labour and and with this g[illegible]ive areas would make capital, more exten[illegible]ical and more efficmore living more econo[illegible]ists than the cient municipalities and dist[illegible]e word present historical ones, that in o[illegible]l every political social, economic and [illegible] activity is now necessarily on a larger geographical scale than before. Professor Hearnshaw, however, would not be satisfied with any readjustment of boundaries. Fewer countries and boroughs, each larger,—that is not his formula for the Devolution he desires. In his opinion the really vital units—the live cells—of present-day England, are the Trade Unions, the Chambers of Commerce, Employers' Federations, Industrial Trusts, Co-operative Societies, Citizens' Leagues, and similar organisations. And he wants the basis of all representation—both parliamentary and lower—to be transferred from localities—which are merely dead and empty shells—to organisms like these with the sap of life still coursing through them. As he puts it "functionalism and parliamentarism are at present in conflict, and this conflict is the imminent peril of the moment." Does he realise one wonders, that what he suggests as the remedy would in reality be a revolution?

Inter alia, the Indian reader will naturally turn to what the learned professor has to say about India. One quotation will suffice. "The removal of British authority would merely mean the establishment of Brahmanical tyranny tempered by anarchy. To say this is not wholly to condemn the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. They lay down one sound principle—that principle—that training in Democracy must begin from below They agree that there should be as far as possible complete popular control in local bodies. They would appear also to be on safe ground when they say that the provinces are the domain in which the earlier steps of the progressive realization of responsible government should be taken. But from this point of secure generalisation (our author continues) they quickly descend to the morass. First they give too much responsibility to the provincial councils at the start. Secondly, they encourage them to ask for more. Thirdly, they leave in dangerous vagueness the line of demarcation between their powers and those of the Central Government. They establish an unstable dualism which can only end in anarchy."

Well, the immediate future will show how much credit the erudite Professor is able to win as a political prophet. For us, poor plodding citizens and journalists trying to do our duties from day to day according to our lights, the problems of the passing day are quite sufficient to engross our ordinary minds. And from this more every-day point of view it does seem clear that an arm-chair politician of Professor Hearnshaw's type is far less qualified to advise on great and urgent practical questions, even than the equally theoretical politicians of the Round Table, from whom he differs so radically.

B. K. T.

## Y M C A WITH BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The crucial problem of the British soldier in India is his leisure. He has too much of it. He is not used to it. Neither his education nor the barren surroundings of his home in India give him much chance of employing it well. Those experts in soldier psychology, the Y.M.C.A., secretaries, are well aware that to fill up the soldier's leisure successfully is the root problem. They attacked it splendidly during the war, and so had something to carry on into the more difficult times of peace. In nothing have they shown greater insight than in their grasp of the fact that Tommy is not likely to impress the Indians favourably, nor is he in a position to be favourably impressed by them. As a rule the only Indians he knows are the servants of the camp, or those hawkers of goods who invariably get the better of him. He himself is often arrogant and rude and does not get the best out of anyone. He is profoundly ignorant of the learning, art, religion, social customs of India. A great gulf is fixed and only impossible ties and impressions are made. The need for interpretation is great, and the Y.M.C.A., has made a gallant and to a certain extent successful effort to promote mutual understanding. At least the educated Englishmen and there were many in the new army, reaped great benefit from the Y.W.C.A. libraries and lectures on Indian subjects It is very important that this work should go on, and be permanently established in India. There are thirty-two Y. M. C. A. centres in India, costing annually 2½ lakhs of rupees, but double the number is needed and quite as much for Indian as for British troops. The Indian soldier is also far from home, lonely, idle, a stranger in a strange part of his own land. There is endless scope for the public-spirited lover of both lands.

H. G.

## A LIFE OF BUDDHA.

"Life and Teachings of Buddha", by Shiva Charan Lal, price Rs. 2. To be had of the author, Model Houses, Lucknow. (To the bona-fide subscribers of this paper, however, only Re. 1-8 will be charged.)

This book is meant only for the man who wants to know something about Buddha and his religion, and not for those who already know a good deal about it. The author, Mr. Shiva Charan Lal, has read a great deal on the subject, but we do not [illegible] on reading his book, that his intellec[illegible]ion is very strong. Perhaps en[illegible]tual [illegible]the place of a keen, analytical intellect in his [illegible]se. The contempt of the author for Hinduism is so obvious that he refuses to grant that Buddha ever learnt a single idea from it! This unhistorical method is, however, not strengthened or supported by any kind of poetical reasoning even on his part.

The author makes certain points fairly clear in his book. He contends that Buddha was no Atheist, as is supposed by a great many people. He was a Pantheist, says our author, and quotes in justification for it the famous French saying, *"Un Dieu defini est un Dieu fini."* Where did this Pantheism of Buddha come from? Not from the Hindus, but from himself! replies our Buddha-intoxicated author. Then again, he tries to prove that Buddha did believe in the soul, for, without the soul, there can be no transmigration of souls—a theory accepted by Gautama—but by no means borrowed from his countrymen! What the nature of this human soul is, is, however, wholly beyond the province of our author to discuss! To those who would like to know something about this subject we would refer to some of Lafcadio Hearn's books. Men like Pierre Loti who think that Buddhism is too intellectual and has no place for love in it are quite wrong, according to this book, which tries to prove that Buddha's teachings palpitate with sympathy and love. Nor did the great Sage preach selfishness in disguise, as often said by his enemies, for, he asked his followers to give up all their worldly desires and possessions, and *then serve humanity*, as is evident from the following words of his:—

"Go ye now, O Bhikshus, and wander for the gain of the many for the welfare of the many, out of compassion for the world, for the good, for the gain, for the welfare of gods and men."

This great religion rests mainly on (1) Self-Culture and (2) Universal Love. it is worth noting that unlike the teachers of some other religions, Buddha had great faith in the spirituality of women and, therefore, he admitted them in his Order. The truly democratic nature of his teachings becomes quite clear when we remember that Upali, one of the greatest of his disciples, was a barber. What, however, is the permanent impress left by Buddhism on India, is not really made clear by our author, although he has attempted to do so. Is it only the horror of bloodshed?

The proof-reading of the book has not been satisfactorily done, for, in the second line on page 55, we read "baout" instead of "about." There are many similar mistakes elsewhere in the book. We would also strongly advise the author to go in for more simple and homely English. To write:—

"He bore the regal burden with Atlantean strength and Minervan skill"—is to divert the attention of the reader from the serious subject dealt with in the book!

V. B. M.

## BRITAIN'S WORK.

"The Importance of a clear Understanding of Britain's Work in India," by Sir Verney Lovett, K.C.S.I.

The Oxford University Press has published in the form of a pamphlet the inaugural lecture delivered at that University by the Reader in Indian History about four months ago. History is said to make men wise. If it is mis-read, it also makes men foolish. Sir Verney Lovett thinks that the Britishers who "with loyal Indian support are now bearing the burden and heat of the day" require the sympathy of their country men at home, and it will be readily accorded if they study the history of Britain's work in India. We are told that an appreciation of this work by Indians falsified the pessimisitic predictions before the war that the moment England got into serious trouble elsewhere, India would burst into a blaze of rebellion." England has sent different kinds of administrators to India and their work has varied in character and aim. The promise of responsible Government was made when the war was raging and the temper of the people was of the highest importance. If the Readers at Oxford will insist not merely on the value of Britain's work, but also on the importance of studying and respecting the temper and aspirations of the people of India, and above all their capacity to learn and to manage their own affairs, the lectures will do real service to the people of England. History will make them really wise. Now that Indians are to bear much of the "burden and heat." British officers will need less sympathy from their countrymen in proportion to the relief which they can obtain if they will only refrain from trying to thwart the policy announced during the war. Sir Verney predicts that the way to the proclaimed goal will not be easy because of conflict with "institutions, ideas, and prejudices deeply rooted in the popular mind." This vaticination may be as readily falsified as that which the war disproved. The way to the goal will be easier, and the Britisher work lighter, if in reading Indian history more attention is bestowed on India's in dependent achievements in the past and the debt which Britain owes to Indian talent and good sense. Sir Verney builds some hopes on the prospective entry into politics of the landed classes, and contrasts "the anti-British effusions on platforms and the press" with the orderly character of the masses. If history is so interpreted as to count much upon the alleged difference of character between the press and the people, it will not make the Britisher wise.

## "HIND-SWARAJ,"

The Kanarese translation of this well-known work of Mr. Gandhi has been ably done by Mr. D. K. Bharadwaja Vidyabhusan of Mangalore, and supplies a long-felt want. It is priced annas eight.

At the Executive Committee meeting on April 15th, Mr. W. R. Gourlay, I. C. S., took over the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bengal Ambulance Corps as successors to the late Lt.-Col. S. P. Sarbadicary.

Justice Sir S. K. Mullick left last night for Bombay en route to England. Justice Mullick has availed himself of leave under medical advice till the 11th August next.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

**Glaxo lays for Baby a firm foundation of sturdy health**

A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to 9 months, and Glaxo is pure cow's milk made safe and suitable for Baby by the Glaxo Process. It contains NO starch, NO flour, NO malt.

Glaxo is a *complete* food for Baby, and is prepared by the addition of *boiling water only*. Your Baby not only gets from Glaxo all he needs to make him healthy, happy and strong, but is safeguarded against the dangers inseparable from your local milk supply.

Glaxo

**"Builds Bonnie Babies"**

*A Doctor says:* "Glaxo is not only perfect from a scientific and clinical point of view, but it is so easily prepared that even in the hands of the most ignorant and careless person, I firmly believe infants would thrive and avoid the many dangers that there are with infant feeding, particularly in the hot weather.

*(Signed)*.....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs GRINDLAY & Co. BOMBAY.



**"TINCTURA"**

Simple method of testing Tinctura is to write with it and after 24 hours put the paper in water, the itching of the written ink will be as black as anything and permanent. Other cheap inks will not even stand this test as they contain only colour and no fixing agents.

TRY A BOTTLE OF "TINCTURA"

Price Rupee one only.

25% goes to the

**Lok. TILAK Fund**

FROM OUR PROFIT

Agents Wanted.

**All India-General Agency,**

419, Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY 2.

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.

Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 3 sizes. Of all Stores and Bazaars.



**Income Tax. . .**

**& Super Tax**

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE 41, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY



**YOUR EYES**

Does it troubles you. If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D II). SAMTA, BENGAL.

**TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.**

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion, High pressure sterrelizer Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

Telephone: No. 2411

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR **HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.**

It effects an appreciable relief in a fore-night and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA, 10, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Every Satisfaction Cooking guaranteed

Booklet free on request

**ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.**

Near Cinema GIRGAUM


**MARBLE BUST OF LOK. TILAK**

The Marble bust of Lok. ordereded by him and purchased by his Sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

*His son writes:—*

TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complete success, and I liked it extremely Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almighty for your prosperity. With kind regards,

*Poona City*, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours, (Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.


**Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.**

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Re. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 1-0 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM for all kinds of Pain. Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE)—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc., etc. As. 6 each.

*Sold everywhere in India and also by* DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS & CO., Warli Laboratory, Bombay, 1.

*Telegraphic Address:*— BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

# OLDSMOBILE ENDORSEMENTS

ONE of the finest testimonials of Oldsmobile excellence is the constantly increasing number of Oldsmobile *Repeaters*—men and women who have learned through year after year of delightful motor car service, to place their faith in Oldsmobile.

These people are so well satisfied with Oldsmobile design and comfort that they think of no other car when considering the purchase of a new one.

They have found a pride in Oldsmobile ownership which cannot be attained from the possession of any other car of its class.

*SOLE AGENTS:*

## Messrs. Hormasji Sorabji & Sons,

4, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1560.

Telephone Nos. 1390 & 5804 Telegraphic Address RAILPEE

## The Indian Engineering Company,

**No. 16, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.**

**Largest Stocks of Finished Steel Products of the Best American and British make.**

**BARS, BEAMS, ANGLES, TEES, HOOPS, PLATES.**

**Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Sheets.**

Speciality in complete equipment Steel Structure for buildings Sheds, Roofings etc. etc.

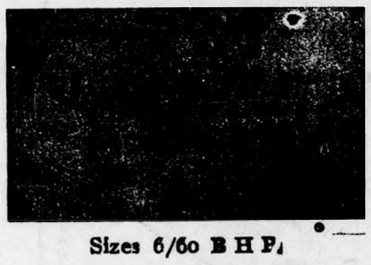
Over 5,000 Tons always in stock, for customers inspection and selection and large shipments received monthly.

*Sizes etc. in our printea list, apply for if interested.*

## "Pollock" World Standard.

**Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines**
**Latest Models.**

**Simple, Effecient & Reliable.**



**Most economical in fuel consumption Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.**

**Sizes 6/60 B H P.**

*STOCKS HELD BY*

## MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO.,

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

*SHOW ROOMS:*

Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Awarded a First Class Certificate by the South In the Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition 1919.

## "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja."

THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD.
FOR ALL "ACUTE" AND "CHRONIC" DISEASES.

**Prepared Scientifically by Ayurveda Ratna, Pandit N. V. Srirama Charlu, Ph.. D.**
SOLE PROPRIETOR & SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.

This unparalled and Ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles carefully tested and standardised by expert analysts and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Vigour, Memory and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, constant Mental Misgivings, want of spirit and energy, Melancholia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Insanity Hysteria Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia all Uterine complaints and all sorts of urethral discharges, Acute or Chronic Irregular menses of all kinds and all men and women's ailments, etc. This is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of Vitality. Its impacts New Life and Energy by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha, Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarna, Loha and vegetable Drugs. This can be taken als a Tonic by every one of either sex without any restrictions of Diet, Season or Climate.

Complete Directions are sent with the Phial. One Phial of 60 pills (for a complete cure, Price Rs. 10 (Ten) only V. P. Extra.

*Apply to* :—**Ayurveda Ratna Pandit N. V. Srirama Charlu, Ph., D. Sc.,**

## THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.,

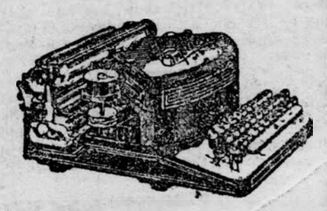
Telegraphic Address ;—"KALPAM" MADRAS. Post Box No, 151 MADRAS.

QUALITY SUPREME
Madorina Watches
THE "HERMADO" CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION
Sterl. Silver case from ..... Rs. 65
12 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 135
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 170
MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD.
Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

MADE FROM **PURE GRAPES.**

**REMY MARTIN & Co's.**
**COGNAC BRANDY.**
Used by ROYALTY.
Since
**1738**
Can be had or all dealers
Sole Agents.
**JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co**
BOMBAY.
Sole Agents N. WALTERS & Co, Princess Dock, Bombay.

**No. 2 MODEL**



**Rs. 330 Complete with Case.**

Columnator, Ball-bearing Carriage, Back Spacing Key, Margin Release Key, Automatic Ribbon Reverser, Wheel Escapement **Triple** Line Spacer, Lighter, **Touch**, Highly Finished

**Empire Typewriter Agency.**
281, Hornby Road, Fort,
**BOMBAY.**

## CASTILLON SUPERIOR OLD BRANDY.

COGNAC FRANCE

None genuine without

**This Mark of Excellence.**

Quality and Flavour unsurpassed Sold everywhere.


Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE FICKTHAL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.